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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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(Semi-Weekly).

ARE HEMMED IN

Merrimac Blown Up at Entrance of Santiago Harbor.

BRAVE DEED OF A LIEUTENANT

Admired By Spanish Admiral.
Sampson Has Them Safely
Bottled Up.

CAPE HAITIEN, June 3.—The American fleet, according to advices received by cable from Santiago de Cuba, the cable being under Spanish control, opened fire again at 3 o'clock this morning (Friday) on the fortifications and warships. The cannonade was well sustained until 4 o'clock a. m.

One of the United States auxiliary cruisers, "well armed," attempted to force the passage into the harbor. The Spanish allowed the cruiser to cross the first line of torpedoes, but before she arrived at the second line they discharged at her a torpedo, which broke a great hole in her side and caused her to sink almost instantly, bow first. The name of the vessel is not known, nor is the number of victims reported.

One officer, one engineer and six sailors were made prisoners by the Spaniards.

10:25 p. m.—A dispatch from Santiago says that the vessel sunk is understood to be the Merrimac. Only the extremities of her funnel and two masts are visible above the water.

PORT AU PRINCE, June 4, 8:30 A. M.—Further news received here from Santiago de Cuba confirms the reports that the bombardment of that place began at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. After the action the Spaniards blew up with dynamite the sunken collier Merrimac, and have since been at work clearing the channel so as to, in all probability, permit Admiral Cervera's fleet to put out to sea should the Cadiz squadron, under Admiral Camara, arrive in Cuban waters to relieve the blockaded ships.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The naval situation is believed to be entirely satisfactory. Notwithstanding the Spanish reports of the clearing away of the Merrimac, it is not believed for an instant that Sampson will submit to losing this so dearly purchased advantage, and that he can be relied upon to prevent the removal of the obstruction.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Navy Department heard from Admiral Sampson today, and after his dispatches were translated the following bulletin was posted:

MOLE (Hayti), June 4.—Succeeded in sinking the Merrimac in the channel of Santiago at 4 a. m. on June 3d. This was carried out most gallantly under the command of Naval Constructor Hobson and seven men. By a flag of truce from the Spanish Admiral, Cervera, sent in recognition of their bravery, I am informed all are prisoners of war, two slightly wounded. Request authority to approve exchange, if possible, between these and prisoners at Atlanta. Six of the Spanish squadron in the harbor of Santiago, unable to avoid being captured or destroyed. SAMPSON.

SAVED THE CREW.

WITH THE AMERICAN FLEET OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 3, via Mole St. Nicholas (Hayti), June 4.—All the members of the Merrimac expedition are safe. Only two of them were slightly injured and their names are not known. Lieutenant Hobson was not hurt. All of the Merrimac's men are held as prisoners of war.

The news of their wonderful escape was sent to Rear Admiral Sampson by Admiral Cervera, the Spanish Admiral being so struck with the courage of the Merrimac's crew that he thought Admiral Sampson should know that they had not lost their lives. Admiral Cervera's chief of staff, Captain Oriedo, boarded the New York under a flag of truce, bearing the announcement of the safety of the Merrimac's men, and returned with a supply of provisions and money for the prisoners.

KINGSTON (Jamaica), June 4.—Hobson and the hero crew of the Merrimac were saved in the following manner: Unable, after the sinking of their vessel, to make their way back through the storm of shot and shell, they rowed into the harbor to the Spanish flagship and were taken on board unharmed. The Spanish Ad-

miral, under a flag of truce, on Friday sent word to the American Admiral that he offered to exchange the prisoners, adding that in the meanwhile Hobson and his party would be treated with the greatest kindness.

THE MERRIMAC STORY.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A Sun cable from Kingston gives the story of the sinking of the Merrimac in part as follows: Admiral Sampson determined to block the entrance to prevent the escape of the Spanish squadron. This decision was arrived at as part of the plan of the American Government. The intention is to use land forces to compel the capitulation of Santiago and the surrender of Admiral Cervera's squadron.

Once the plan of blocking the entrance was decided upon the Merrimac was selected for the purpose, as owing to her length, 330 feet, she would completely close the channel, even if she did not sink directly across it.

Admiral Sampson caused it to be known aboard the ships that volunteers were wanted for the perilous task of running the vessel past the batteries and sinking her. It was a desperate undertaking, for the chances were very great that if the Merrimac passed the batteries unscathed she would be blown up by a mine.

This, however, did not deter either officers or men from volunteering. In fact, they jumped at the chance and 4000 signed their willingness to carry out the Admiral's plan. Naval Constructor Hobson and several other men were picked out. They at once went on board of the collier. After everything had been arranged the officers and crew of the Merrimac left her, going on board the other vessels of the fleet.

The Merrimac started for the entrance at 3 o'clock Friday morning accompanied by some of the war ships, which poured a heavy fire upon the batteries in order to divert their attention as much as possible from the Merrimac.

For some unknown reason the Spaniards made no attempt to blow up the vessel with their mines, but they did direct some of the fire from the batteries upon her. She was hit a number of times, but the shots did not check her progress, and she went along until she reached the narrowest part of the channel, when she dropped her anchor.

Her headway caused her to drag considerably, but finally the anchor checked her and she swung broadside on to the channel. With a time fuse the men prepared an explosion in the fore hold. They lit a fuse and entered a rowboat and pushed off. There must have been a large hole torn in her hull by the explosion which followed, for she sank in a short time.

Meanwhile Constructor Hobson and the brave men with him were pulled away from the ship. They had gone only a little way when the explosion occurred, and the Merrimac gave a lunge and plunged to the bottom, going down in from thirty-five to forty feet of water. Part of her smokestack and masts project above the water.

START FOR CUBA.

MOBILE (Ala.), June 3.—The forward movement from Mobile began this afternoon. The first part of the Fourth Army Corps to leave camp was the Second Cavalry, and this was quickly followed by the Third Infantry and the Twentieth Infantry. These troops marched to and through the city to the water front, where the afternoon and part of the night were consumed in taking passage on the transports Mattewa, Stillwater, Aransas, Morgan and Breakwater.

General Bates is in command of the expedition. The men are jubilant over going to the front. The general impression among the men is that the expedition is bound for Porto Rico. The Eleventh and Nineteenth Infantry were ordered to leave by rail for Tampa, but the order was countermanded. They, with the Fifth Cavalry and one battalion of the Second Cavalry, will probably leave tomorrow.

TROOPS MAY BE SENT TO PHILIPPINES.

MADRID, June 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies today Lieutenant-General Correa, Minister of War, in reply to an inquiry as to whether a Spanish expedition would be sent to the Philippines, said the Government was deliberating.

SPANISH PAPER LOSES HOPE.

LONDON, June 4.—According to a dispatch from Madrid, El Herald, with regard to the situation at Santiago, says: "It is one more disenchantment which proves that there is no remedy for Spain's misfortune. Cervera's squadron at Santiago is of

little advantage either for itself or for what it represents. It can neither hinder the Yankee expedition nor strengthen the defense of Havana. Spain was never before led through such a straight road to perdition."

SPAIN'S CONDITION.

NEW YORK, June 2.—A World despatch from Madrid says: Spain is drifting to a forced paper currency. The run on the Bank of Spain has assumed such proportions that people form in long line hours before the offices open in Madrid and the provincial branches. The bank gives small notes in exchange for 1,000 or 500 peseta notes, and only exchange for silver pesetas or dollars the 25, 50 or 100 peseta notes. The government has vainly tried to stop the run by prohibiting the exporting of silver, promising to coin millions of pesetas daily, which it cannot do until it increases the machinery of the mint. Every retail store and tobacco stand still rejects the notes, and the money changers charge five per cent. discount.

The Bank of Spain has 20,000,000 in silver to meet the 260,000,000 in notes in circulation. Tax collections were much slower this spring than heretofore, and the new taxes are expected to produce so little that the government has decided to raise money by negotiating a loan in France, pledging the principal monopolies; the ministers of war, marine and the colonies having declared that it is absolutely necessary to have twenty-seven million pesetas monthly.

A SPANISH TRICK.

NEW YORK, June 2.—A St. Louis special to the Herald says: Luperco Martinez, a Cuban of this city, has received letters from the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, stating that Spanish ship owners are sailing their ships under the flag of Mexico. The correspondents say that they have called the attention of the Mexican authorities to this fact and that they will assist the United States in preventing any misuse of the Mexican flag. They further say that several of the steamships sailing from Mexican ports are the gulf that hoisted the Mexican flag have been successful in going through the blockade with supplies for Havana. On May 21 two steamships succeeded in making Havana by having Mexican clearance papers and flying Mexican flags.

Martinez says that he will forward the letters to the authorities in Washington and will also give the names of Mexicans to whom they can write for confirmation of his correspondent's statement.

MCKINLEY'S WAR PLAN.

NEW YORK, May 26.—A special from Washington says that President McKinley and his advisers have agreed upon the following war plan:

First—Destruction of Spanish War Fleet in Cuban waters, or any other fleet Spain may send over to fight.

Second—Invasion of Cuba and Porto Rico, as soon as the way is made clear for the safe transportation of American troops to those islands.

Third—The occupation of the Philippines by an army three times as great as that first intended for that service.

Fourth—Adoption of offensive measures in both Cuba and Porto Rico, and unremitting prosecution of the war until the Spanish Government has recalled its Army forces, or American troops destroyed them.

Fifth—Ending of the War before the end of summer.

SIGNS OF EARLY PEACE.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The peace signs have been multiplying. There has been a notable change in the tone of the Spanish press, and, although up to this moment no advances have been made to the State Department by any of the European powers, there is an indefinable suggestion in the air that any moment may bring forth overtures of this kind. For this reason the campaign against Porto Rico will probably be hurried, in order to insure its possession by the United States before peace is attained.

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HE IS CONFIDENT

Conference Held With McKinley on Annexation.

THERE MAY BE A LONG DEBATE

Plan is to Go Into Committee of
Whole for Discussion
and Test Vote.

REED YIELDS.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Reed has withdrawn all opposition. Vote in House is to be taken immediately after vote in Senate on Tariff Bill.

The above was received by the Government in the Mohican mail. It is from Minister Hatch. News of passage of the joint resolution annexing the Islands is expected by the S. S. Moana on the 22d inst.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Hawaiian annexation resolution will be brought up in the House either Monday or Tuesday of next week and passed through that body after two days' discussion. The decision reached today is that the best course to pursue was to work on the Hawaiian question under the call of committees. The plan is to go into committee of the whole and then press the question for two days' discussion. This will make the first test vote on going into committee of the whole. It is believed that annexation will have a majority of at least fifty in the House and perhaps will reach seventy-five.

Should the resolution go to the Senate by Thursday, it will be offered at once, but it will not be until the committee will hold it until the first of the following week.

There is much recrimination among the members of the Senate Finance Committee, who now, it appears, understood that no action would be taken at this session. It is understood that Aldrich and Allison, Republicans, and Jones and White discussed the matter and the latter pair drew conclusions that they had an agreement to not press the question of annexation. Annexation Senators still insist that there is no doubt of favorable action and say that the only change possible will be a falling off of the opposition vote. One advocate of annexation today said he believed that a week would be sufficient to dispose of the opposition, but the anti-annexationists believe that two weeks' debate will be necessary.

President McKinley discussed the question of Hawaiian annexation with several Representatives who were in conference with him today. He told them it was of the utmost importance that the two houses of Congress take prompt action upon the resolution. He indicated that he received assurances of a majority in the Senate who will vote for annexation, and is therefore confident that it will become a law.

SPEAKER REED'S OPPOSITION.

The conflicting reports as to the attitude of Speaker Reed upon present consideration of the Hawaiian resolutions in the House and the persistent rumors of existing differences between the Speaker and republican leaders in the House prompted today the following statement of the Speaker's position. It was furnished by one who reviewed the entire situation with him yesterday:

"The question is not of Hawaiian annexation at all. Probably a majority of the republicans of the House are for it if obliged to vote; but many prefer not to have the question up, because it will lead to delay, keep Congress here all summer and prevent them from looking after their districts, and at the same time not annex Hawaii."

"If the annexation bill cannot pass and action on it will prevent speedy action on the revenue bill, it seems bad politics to bring it up solely to cause trouble. If the Senate passes it under Mr. Lodge's lead, it will have free way in the House. In a word the question is not of annexation, but of sound party politics. All the talk about quarrels between Mr. Dingley and Mr. Hitt and the Speaker is the result of overval of

those interested. The main thing is for the Congress to pass the revenue bill, make the appropriations, avoid a long session, free Washington from local politics and leave the President and his advisers time to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion. Annexationists will then take care of themselves."—Washington Star.

MONTEREY READY.

In the Chronicle of June 4 is the following: That floating fortress, the United States monitor Monterey, sailed down from Mre Island yesterday afternoon and anchored at her old berth off Folsom-street wharf, where she will remain until the Brutus joins her. The Monterey is all ready for her long voyage. The work on the Brutus is nearly completed, and either this evening or tomorrow both vessels will sail through the Golden Gate and head for Honolulu.

Show has been sacrificed to stern utility. Around her turrets fore and aft is packed some 200 tons of coal in sacks. The sacks are secured by a firmly lashed netting, and the naval authorities hope that the precautions taken will prevent the washing away of the deckload. The Monterey carries in all about 400 tons of the fuel, 210 tons being taken in her bunkers.

She will go to Honolulu, it is expected, under her own steam, but after leaving the islands her collier escort will take her in tow, as it is deemed advisable to husband the war ship's coal in case of running into trouble between Honolulu and the Philippines.

The Monterey's officers expect to make about 200 miles a day and hope to reach Manila in about five weeks. They have no fears of the vessel's ability to make the voyage in safety, and every man on board is anxious to reach the scene of the famous May-day battle and share whatever fighting Admiral Dewey may have left to be done.

A Washington dispatch says: "The reports that Cervera sailed for the Philippines instead of Cuba, and that the Cadiz fleet is now on the way to the Orient, have had no effect upon the naval administration. Arrangements for forwarding troops with a light cruiser, the USS Albatross, to the Pacific the two big monitors continue. The plans for towing the Monadnock developed today, when the Department of Equipment purchased the big steamer Whitgift. The vessel is three years old and can carry 4200 tons of fuel at a good rate of speed. It is calculated that the tow will move at nine or ten knots. There will be frequent stops for coal, and the monitor will be kept well filled, so that there will be no danger of an attack finding her unprepared."

TROOPS NOT YET READY.

The Chronicle of the 5th says that the next Manila expedition will not leave for a week, at least. All reports about its going Wednesday are untrue. The ships will not be ready for a few days yet, and then they must be loaded with supplies and with the stores they will carry for the sailors and soldiers already in the islands. This will consume a number of days more. June 11th is about as early a date for the expedition's departing as is hinted at by those best informed.

The delay is not in putting aboard the ships of supplies or in the outfitting of men to go, but in the making ready of the transports for their long journey. Both Major Long, who is in charge of the preparing of the ships for the reception of troops and the equipping of all men to go, and Lieutenant-Colonel Baldwin, who is in charge of the provisioning of the forces and the subsistence stores for consumption in the Philippines, say that the Government has everything needed in the warehouses here at present.

Yesterday the loading of supplies on the Zealandia began. It will take two days to complete this task. Then the China and the Colon will receive their allotments. The exact condition of these vessels and of the Centennial is difficult to ascertain. They are nearly ready, but it may be a matter of several days before they are fully prepared for sea.

The Centennial arrived on Thursday from Puget Sound. It is understood that the Medical Board on examining her found her not ready for the trip. Changes must be made in the arrangement of berths.

The Ohio has not arrived. She, too, will have to undergo an inspection and consequent alterations, which will delay her sailing. No news of other character has been received in San Francisco by the Army officials. The Valencia, City of Para, Alameda and a half dozen others are all possibilities. Their acceptance depends entirely on the action of the War Department.

JAS. I. DOWSETT

Citizen Passes to Great Beyond
at Advanced Age.

WAS A NATIVE OF HONOLULU

Had a Most Interesting Career.
Confidant of Monarch—Successful in Business—Funeral.

JAMES ISAAC DOWSETT, one of the best known citizens of Hawaii and a man all his life held in high esteem by his fellow men, died Tuesday night. The end came at the Queen's Hospital at 7:25 p. m. Quickly the news was telephoned over town and expressions of regret and condolence, and proffers of assistance came to the family by the hundreds.

Mr. Dowsett was 68 years of age on the 15th day of last December, having been born in the year 1825. He has always been strong and healthy up to a few weeks ago. When he had passed the fiftieth mile post it was a common saying when his age and physique were mentioned that he would certainly live to round out a full century of existence. It was widely different and he has departed at the time that was to an individual of his vitality and temperament but middle life.

About a month ago Mr. Dowsett took to his bed at his home in Palama. For a few days he ailed only slightly. Then his condition became more serious. Relatives were summoned from the other Islands. The trouble was not easily defined by the physicians. There was nothing of a constitutional nature, but rather the results of the wearings of close attention to business. Mr. Dowsett gradually became weaker and less cognizant of what was going on about him.

On Thursday of last week, the 9th inst., five physicians held a consultation on the case. Mr. Dowsett was taken to the Queen's Hospital the next day and on the following day, Saturday the 11th, while the royal name he loved so well was upon the lips and in the thoughts of so many people throughout the group, an operation was performed. This was a severe draft upon the strength and was a serious and trying surgical expedient, though by no means the cause of death. The spark of life dimmed and fluttered and finally went out. Mr. Dowsett died with those about him to whom he was devoted and dear. An eventful and in many respects a remarkable and extraordinary career was closed. Mr. Dowsett was part of the life of Hawaii and his life story is entwined with the life stories of scores of others.

James I. Dowsett was born in Honolulu. The house in which he first saw the light of day and which was built by his father, still stands and is occupied. It is the 2-story building in Union street, next to the old bell tower fire station. The parents of Mr. Dowsett came to this country from New South Wales, where they were married at Sydney in 1825. The mother was originally from England. She died here July 4, 1860. The father was a sea captain. He lost his life at the hands of savages in the South Seas. He went ashore from his whaling vessel with a boat's crew and all were murdered by the natives. The elder sister of James I. Dowsett was the first wife of Capt. Howland, a sea captain. The younger sister is Mrs. M. C. Monarrat of this city.

The wife of Mr. Dowsett was the beautiful Miss Annie Ragdale. There survive Mr. Dowsett seven daughters and four sons. Two sons have preceded their father to the grave. There are a number of grandchildren.

By the death of James I. Dowsett, a blank is left in the community. He did not care for public office. Had he yearned for political preferment, any office was at his disposal for many years. He was appointed a Noble of the Kingdom by Kamehameha III and was friend and confidant of Kamehameha IV and V. His advice was often sought by the monarchs and was given as one entirely disinterested and he held the trust of those in the highest positions as well as the implicit confidence of the common people. He was a great favorite with the native Hawaiians and spoke their language beautifully. Mr. Dowsett was quiet in the conduct of business, but was capable and successful as a man of affairs. In the earliest days he soon saw the opportunities for money making in the whaling industry and was a capitalist in that field. He still has pending Alabama claims, showing that when the fleet was young he was active as promoter and manager. He had since reaching man's estate owned schooners plying in Hawaiian waters, had extensive land and stock interests and owned the salt works at Pearl Lochs. He owned an undivided one-half interest in the quarantine island and real property more generally known as belonging partly to the Sumner estate. Mr. Dowsett amassed a large fortune. Up to the very day he was compelled to take to his bed he was at his office in Queen street, where he handled merchandise and schooner business and dealt in live stock. There were always natives about the place. The Hawaiians called Mr. Dowsett "Kimo

Peletane" (Jim the Englishman). They would ask him about anything and everything concerning their interests.

Being interested in shipping, Mr. Dowsett had a place in big heart for the men who go down to the sea and he was a trustee of the Sailors' Home. He was very proud of the new building and visited it often. The Queen's Hospital had his name on its directorate and this was an institution for which he had the warmest affection. He was a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce. Of late years Mr. Dowsett gave nearly all his time outside his business hours to the Sailors' Home, the Queen's Hospital and the Chamber of Commerce. He took little or no interest in current political affairs, though he always knew what was going on both at home and abroad.

Mr. Dowsett was a man of kindly, genial disposition. It was a habit of his for a number of years to make a trip to Waikiki each evening in a street car. It was genuine treat to be a passenger with him. It was a study for one not acquainted with him to watch him in the car and to see all the natives and even the Chinese pay their respects to him on entering the car. Everybody knew who he was

It contains information of the very first historical and other value.

Early Wednesday morning natives from homes everywhere between Moanui and Diamond Head began to gather at the Dowsett place in Palama. They came to place flowers at the tier of Kimo Pelekane and to mourn for the death of a friend. Later in the day and at evening natives arrived from over the Pali and from Ewa and Waianae and even from Waiawa district. News of the death of Mr. Dowsett had been sent all over the island and the Hawaiians in large numbers joined the throng of natives calling to pay respects and offer consolation. It was estimated that at one time there were no less than 300 persons on the premises. The older Hawaiians could not restrain themselves at all and gave vent to floods of tears at strange wallings. They were overpowered and overcome by the thought that no more would they have the friendly greeting, the certain and reliable advice or the material assistance of the one who had been their reliance at all times and upon all occasions for so many years. The floral offerings filled the house and lanais. All of yesterday there was talk everywhere of Mr. Dowsett. To men-



JAMES I. DOWSETT.
(Photo by Williams.)

and strangers liked him in advance, while those who came to speaking terms with him valued the privilege. Mr. Dowsett was very clear minded. He was a quick thinker and an excellent reasoner and while not a talkative man was always willing to supply any information from his great storehouse that might be useful to another or that might interest an inquirer. He knew the town, the people and the country. He never left the Islands but once in his whole life and then four days in San Francisco was enough of life in foreign parts. He was a perfect encyclopaedia of history and biography not only of Honolulu and Oahu, but of the entire group. The common suggestion to one in search of obscure historical data was to go to Mr. Dowsett and he never failed. He could always supply data and date and all required details. He was not even close to the end of a man who lived in the past, but he was pleased to talk of the old days.

There are not here many men who knew Honolulu as did Mr. Dowsett. One day about three years ago the dredger in the harbor struck part of the frame of a sunken vessel. Mr. Dowsett was told of this and going to the scene described the schooner as she had looked half a century ago, told all about the owner and captain and the circumstances of the sinking of the vessel.

Mr. Dowsett had in his life the connecting links of old and new Honolulu and Hawaii. He remembered when California sent to the Islands for flour, salted beef and vegetables. He had the most vivid recollection of the advent of the whalers, of the tremendous growth and proportions of the whaling business, of the early and discouraging experiments in the production of sugar. He has watched the islands progress from the germ of test and trial and failure and partial success and full success, to the proud commercial position of his day. He has seen the school and church systems develop and grow. He was acquainted with young Pacheco when that boy, destined to in full life become the Governor of the Golden State, was in Honolulu from San Francisco because there were no schools on the Coast. Honolulu then had the best educational facilities and the only real social life in this part of the world. Mr. Dowsett saw the grass hut replaced by the stone business block and the two patch filled up for mansion site. He saw the little paths become fine streets and the broad and barren plains thickly populated districts. He saw the life of a nation change. He witnessed the most marvelous transformation worked out with a people and a country in modern times. Through all this he was a close observer and always on the side of what was right and just. Such a man is to be mourned and is mourned.

Effort will doubtless be made to secure for publication, in part at least, of Mr. Dowsett's diary, which covers, it is said, a period of more than fifty years. Mr. Dowsett entered up his diary every day and denied access to it. The use of the diary has been sought a number of times in the settlement of estate matters and land disputes, but it was always withheld.

tion the name was to express regret over his death and to pay an honest tribute to his memory and mobility of character. Hundreds were able to recall that at some time or another they had received favor at the hands of Mr. Dowsett. He considered it his duty to help those in distress and even when he was imposed upon offered no word of complaint. The native Hawaiians do not tire in talking of Kimo Pelekane and recounting his good deeds. To the natives Mr. Dowsett was like a father. In all their difficulties he was the trusted adviser. They regarded him as an all. In their lives he was the arbitrator of hundreds of differences. With them his word was more than law. When death came to the home of a poor native, Kimo Pelekane was the man who could be depended upon to furnish money for funeral expenses. Were cash needed for supplies, a loan could be negotiated from Kimo Pelekane. And he was a good friend at different and difficult times to many foreigners who had earned his confidence. To his family Mr. Dowsett was always extremely kind.

The search which the mother of James I. Dowsett made for her lost husband, has its parallel only in the search of Lady Franklin, for the Arctic explorer who failed to return. Capt. Dowsett, who had been in command of a revenue cutter for the Queen, came here in a merchant ship which was condemned. The captain, after remaining ashore for a time, building a home and establishing business connections, organized a pearl fishing expedition for the Pescadore Islands. As stated in the biography given yesterday, he went ashore and was cut off by hostile natives. The mate of the ship retreated at once. For this he was severely upbraided by Mrs. Dowsett, who said that the captain would have forsaken no man in that fashion. Mrs. Dowsett, with the advisory assistance of Mr. Pierce, afterwards American Minister here, sent the vessel Waverly to the Pescadores. The most important thing in the report of that expedition was the finding of the name of Capt. Dowsett cut into a coconut tree on one of the coral islands. Commodore Wilkes, U. S. N., subsequently made a search, as did also the commander of a British warship. To the day of her death, Mrs. Dowsett believed that there was chance of her husband, the captain, being alive with the natives and made every effort to have thorough investigation. Capt. Dowsett intended, upon returning from the pearl fishing trip, to remain permanently in Honolulu as a business man.

Will Be Sold Here.

The police department has instituted condemnation proceedings against the schooner Labrador, the captain of which is accused of importing opium into the country. As is well known, the vessel now lies on the beach near Makana, Hawaii. There is a hole in her low, but the expense of repairing and towing to Honolulu will be moderate. It is believed that the

schooner in shape will bring a good price here. For this reason it will be brought to this port instead of being offered to the highest bidder at Makana. Capt. Macanley and others say that the Labrador is a fine schooner and should bring a good price.

A. H. Patter, with E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "I have never before given a testimonial in my life. But I will say that for three years we have been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, and my wife would as soon think of being without flour as a bottle of this Remedy in the summer season. We have used it with all three of our children and it has never failed to cure—not simply stop pain, but cure absolutely. It is all right, and anyone who tries it will find it so." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The best at the lowest price at HOPPE.

Quality
Repairing.

There is as big a difference in furniture as there is between setting cheap furniture and good furniture.

It is more to us to have any article left with us to be repaired or upholstered leave our shop and give entire satisfaction both in the class of work done and the price than it is to sell new furniture. New furniture of the grade we sell is bound to give satisfaction. We never allow a piece of furniture or upholstery to leave our shop until it has passed a critical examination.

By doing this we are convinced that it is as it should be—the best that skilled workmanship can accomplish, consequently our patrons are impressed with the class of work done.

Just at present we are doing some excellent work in

FEATHER PILLOWS
AND
MATTRESSES.

If you have never had any pillows or mattresses renovated by us, we would suggest a trial—they look like new after passing through our hands.

CHAIRS AND TABLES

For hire for balls, parties and public entertainments of any kind.

J. HOPP & Co.
Leading Furniture Dealers.
KING & BETHEL STS.

POWELL'S
BALSAM OF ANISEED
WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its trustworthy value.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.
THE DEAR OF WESTMINSTER'S Vesper writes:—"I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed; I did, and I found very great relief. It is most comforting, soothing, and giving strength to the voice."

LADY, BARON, Etc., the eminent doctor writes:—"I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists."

MR. THOMAS HOBSON, Chemist, Liverpool, October 1st, writes:—"I have commenced my second year in business to-day. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds when I was very young. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

DOES THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY DISCHARGE YOURSELF QUICKLY BELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH BOTTLE. W. H. WEAVER, 117, Electric Road, London, on the Government Stamp.

Beware Imitations. Established 1824. QUATTER AND FARMERS WHEN ORDER TWO THIRTY SEVEN SHOULD NOT CONFUSE THE BOTTLED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH. POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. FOR ANTEMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLE BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, and EAST COASTS. BOTTLES 1s, 1/6, 2s, 3s, and 4s.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD. BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG CO.

Throw Away
Your Old Buggy

And buy a new one. There is money in it. Carriage making in the United States has been brought to a science. Good carriages can be produced for very little money. We can show you good goods and name prices that

WILL INTEREST YOU.

A full line of
Fine Double or Single Harness, Saddles, Whips, Lamps and Lap Robes
Always on Hand.

SCHUMAN'S
CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.
Fort St., above Club Stables.



STEEL PLOWS.



The following line were gotten up especially for the Island trade, and a notable feature on which we have testimonials is their Good Scouring qualities and light draught.

The Queen.

Sizes 6, 8 and 10 inches.

The Monarch.

Sizes 12 and 14 inches.

We carry also a complete line of extras for the above. We can furnish you also with ROAD SCRAPERS, UPRIGHT DRILLS, FEED SCRAPERS.

And in the Household Department a new lot, just received, of

Cocoanut Door Mats,

and another car load of

Garland Stoves and Ranges.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. BACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUBB, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
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ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, MESSER Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Vapo-Resolene Cures while you Sleep
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.
Vapo-Resolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by going to a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, N. H. Agents.

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PRINTING.
NEWSPAPER GAZETTE CO.

HAS FURTHER TIME

Oahu Railway Construction Bill Signed By President.

HOUSE HEARS ROAD REPORT

One Appropriation Bill Passes Second Reading—Discussion on Estrays.

SENATE.

One Hundred-second Day, June 14. Notice was given that the President had signed the act granting a further extension of the time for constructing the Oahu Railroad.

The reports of the examination of the books of the Attorney General's office and the tax department were read and ordered filed.

The House substitute bill passed third reading specifying in what circuits cases and actions shall be brought. The bill is intended to simplify the work in the different circuits and relieve the First Circuit of much business.

The bill passed third reading defining the eligibility of persons to hold office under the Government.

At 10:40 o'clock the Senate adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE.

Rep. Robertson reported for the Judiciary Committee on House bill 88, relating to a public administrator, in part as follows:

"We believe similar laws have worked well in some countries where they have been tried."

"This bill was evidently hurriedly drawn, it contains provisions inapplicable to this country. Many changes would have to be made in the bill before passage. As the present session is drawing to a close, and there being no urgency in the matter requiring early action, we recommend that the bill be laid on the table."

"A. G. M. ROBERTSON, 'S. K. KAEBO."

"I think the bill ought to be given to a special committee of this House, with instructions to prepare a bill which may suit the conditions in this Republic."

"W. C. ACHI."

Rep. Loebenstein reported for the special committee on road contracts, presenting 64 pages of typewritten matter. The findings at the end of the report are as follows:

"That your committee has endeavored to obtain and present a statement of facts may be easily perceived when review is had of the many matters which occupied their very careful and impartial consideration. The complaints, so numerously presented, of poorly constructed and improperly completed roads, infringement of private rights of way and the illegal exercise of the right of eminent domain by the Superintendent of Public Works, all of those complaints, also others relative to the apparent favoritism and utter disregard of the interests of the Government and of the rights of the tax-payers, have been carefully investigated by your committee and the result of their investigations appear in the recommendations respectfully submitted herein to the consideration of the House. The Superintendent of Public Works has been himself heard and his personal evidence hereto attached presents very clearly and plainly the manner in which both he and his trusted subordinates on the other islands have conducted matters connected with the Bureau of Public Works, with regard to the public interests, during the past biennial period at least. The committee presents Mr. Rowell's testimony as taken and transcribed by the stenographer of the committee and desire to state that all questions asked of the Superintendent of Public Works, were upon the subjects which the committee had deemed to be right and proper to present to him as the said questions, each and all, bore upon subjects which had received adjudication at the hands of Mr. Rowell, but his action thereon had been adversely commented on by the committee."

"Your committee in now presenting its final summing up and findings respectfully present, they find that:

1st.—Petitions exist and have been presented to the consideration of this House, for road damages which claims, from the manner of conduct of the business of his Bureau by the Superintendent of Public Works, by seeming willful negligence, offer opportunity for vexatious and unnecessary litigation with the Government.

2d.—Payment has been wrongfully withheld and is still withheld for labor done on the roads under contract, even when the said work seems to have been faithfully performed.

3d.—It is found that complaints from numerous residents of the island of Hawaii are well grounded in cause; and relate

(a)—"Bad construction of roads.

(b)—"Favoritism in the distribution of awards of road contracts.

(c)—"Negligence, or incompetence displayed in the preliminary surveys and final examination before acceptance of the road work performed under contract with the Government.

(d)—"Illegal seizure of private rights of way and private lands for road purposes.

4th.—Public monies have been withheld from application to the legitimate object.

5th.—A system of private banking of public funds has been carried on

by the Bureau of Public Works, and which action is deserving of the severest censure.

6th.—"Contractors have been wronged by the non-payment to them of moneys legally due, and which moneys have been drawn for the purpose of payment, from the public treasury."

7th.—"Appearance of prejudice and favoritism shown by the Superintendent of Public Works in the award of the contract for building the Central Fire Station in Honolulu."

8th.—"The report presented by Mr. Rowell as Superintendent of Public Works as an exhibit of the business of the Bureau for the past biennial period is neither satisfactory nor reliable."

9th.—"A knowledge of the sub-letting of road contracts is shown and a censurable neglect of inquiry by the Superintendent of Public Works, or his subordinates, of the character and class of work of these sub-contractors."

"A. H. LOEBENSTEIN, 'J. D. PARIS, 'W. F. POGUE, 'L. L. MCCANDLESS."

"I do not concur with this report, as I do not believe Mr. Rowell has been treated fairly."

"PAUL ISENBERG."

The report was referred to the Printing Committee.

Amendments to Senate bill 44, relating to roads to private lands, passed third reading.

Third reading of Senate amendments to House bill 81, relating to pounds, estrays, etc.

Things in the House had been going along at a rather uninteresting pace but, as soon as this bill came up, there seemed to be an awakening on the part of the members. Rep. McCandless was the leader of the opposition. He did not believe in passing a law that would work such a hardship and moved for an indefinite postponement of the bill. The Speaker ruled that indefinite postponement was out of the question for the bill had passed second reading in the House and had then gone to the Senate, which body had made two amendments. The proper course to follow was to act on the amendments of the Senate. The ruling of the Speaker was appealed from but upon being put to vote, it was sustained.

The first amendment of the Senate was concurred in. Then, came a drawing out of the books on rules on the part of all the members. One contended this and another contended that. Finally the second amendment was indefinitely postponed by a majority of one vote. Such action of course practically killed the bill as, under the circumstances, it would be impossible for the conference committees of the Senate and House to have any meeting. The members of the bill naturally went home for luncheon with a feeling of sadness for they saw no way out of the dilemma. The bill, which they considered one of the best introduced during the session, had been doomed.

At 12 noon the House took a recess until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The faces of the members in favor of the bill wore a very bright expression as they took their seats in the House in the afternoon. They had discovered a way to have the bill passed. As soon as the Speaker had called the House to order, Rep. Kaeo, of Kauai, who had voted for an indefinite postponement of the bill, arose and moved for a reconsideration of the motion to indefinitely postpone. This was carried. Then Rep. Loebenstein moved that the House concur in the amendment of the Senate. This was likewise carried. Rep. Robertson called the attention of the House to the fact that he had voted in the affirmative. It was also noticed that Reps. McCandless and Achi voted the same way so that the vote was unanimous.

Immediately after this, Rep. Loebenstein arose again and moved that the vote to concur in the amendment of the Senate be reconsidered. Reps. Robertson, McCandless and Achi saw the point at once and, taking their hats, departed for parts unknown. The Speaker despatched the Sergeant-at-Arms to call back the members, while Rep. Loebenstein protested against the action of the Speaker in allowing the members to leave the room. There was no quorum. The Speaker explained that he was not at all pleased with the action of the three members and that he had sent the Sergeant-at-Arms after them as soon as they had started to leave the room. At this Rep. Loebenstein apologized for what he had said. A little after this the members returned and, once again, there was a quorum. Rep. McCandless at once arose and denounced the member from Hilo as being a man who had applied sharp practice. He had waited until there were absent some of the men who had voted the other way and had then taken advantage of the opportunity to go the bill through.

Rep. Loebenstein then made again his motion to reconsider the vote to concur in the amendment of the Senate. Of course he had in the meantime gone around among the members who were in favor of the bill and, when it came to taking the vote, he and the members he knew to be on his side voted "no." This settled matters for this session and now the bill will go through.

Rep. Loebenstein played his cards well and succeeded in a move that has so often failed.

Rep. McCandless could not stand this sort of thing and walked out of the House, did not put in an appearance again during the afternoon.

The following report of the Finance Committee was presented by Rep. Pogue on items under the head of "Fire Department" in Senate bill 5:

"We have secured an itemized statement, making up the total of the Honolulu Fire Department, regular pay roll, \$52,440. Said items do not include the pay roll for the proposed chemical engine on the Plains. This is very much needed as the residence portion of the plains is rapidly growing and there is very inadequate protection against fire in that portion of Honolulu. The pay roll for the proposed chemical engine would amount to \$6,600. We therefore recommend that the item pass at \$59,040."

"Pay of steward, watchman and engine, 'Hilo Fire Department, \$1,080."

"We recommend the item pass."

"I concur in the foregoing excepting as regarding pay roll for chemical engine which I believe should not be agreed to, owing to the large amount of other more necessary items for which appropriations are being used."

"W. F. POGUE."

There was a suggestion on the part of Rep. Robertson that a volunteer company be organized on the Plains and that a house be built there. This was discussed and finally dropped. The item of \$52,440, without the rider recommended, then passed as did the item of \$1,080 for the maintenance of the Hilo Fire Department.

Senate bill 5 then passed second reading.

Senate bill 41, relating to opium, was then taken up for consideration and was referred to the Committee on Health and Education.

House adjourned at 4 p. m.

HOUSE.

Rep. Paris presented a petition from Kona asking for an appropriation of \$1,000 for bridges and culverts along the Napoopoo road. The recent wash-outs have rendered this necessary.

Rep. Loebenstein presented a minority report of the special committee on road contracts, recommending the payment of \$237,50, balance due on road work in North Kona. This was deferred for the space of ten days.

Senate bill 39, relating to the manufacture of wines from grapes of Hawaiian growth, passed second reading unanimously.

Rep. Gear made a verbal report for the Commerce Committee on House bill 78, relating to the carrying of Inter-Island mails on Island steamers, recommending that the same be laid on the table.

Rep. Gear reported for the Committee on Health and Education recommending that the following petitions and resolutions be allowed:

"\$1,000 for a school house at Kahana. (There is no school house within a radius of six miles.)"

Petition 62, asking for school facilities in the vicinity of Waipahu and \$1,000 for school facilities at Ewa, Oahu.

Petition 47, to the effect that Waiawa school be discontinued and moved to Pearl City.

Resolution 25, that \$1,000 be appropriated for Kauhau, North Kona, Hawaii. Children have to walk six miles to Pahoeoe to attend school.

Petition 20, asking for \$2,000 for new school house at Kalaea, North Kona, Hawaii. (The sum of \$1,200 was recommended.) The buildings used at present for school houses are the same as were formerly used for native schools and are overcrowded and not at all proper.

Petition 39, asking that a school be opened at Honouliuli. The sum of \$500 was recommended appropriated. There is no school at that place at the present time.

Petition 58, asking to enlarge the school house at Honomakua, North Kohala. The sum of \$700 was recommended.

Resolution 56, teachers' cottage at Kalawao, North Kona. There are no suitable quarters there. The sum of \$400 was appropriated. Teachers' cottage at Kona-waena, \$400 and same at Honamau, \$400, also recommended.

Petition 90, asking that \$1,500 be appropriated for a school house at Panama, Hamakua, Hawaii.

Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Senate bill 4, was taken up for consideration in third reading. Rep. Robertson moved to strike out the item for the leper settlement band equipment. There was no need of it as private subscription had given the boys enough. This motion carried.

Rep. Pogue moved to strike out the item of \$2,000 for the support of the Hilo band. This did not prevail, only three voting to strike out.

Through the motion of Minister Damon, an item of \$7,500 for "expenses income tax" was inserted in Senate bill 4.

The item of \$726 placed in the appropriation bill on second reading as pay to H. Zerbe for work done at the Custom House for which, it is claimed, he was not compensated, came up on third reading and Rep. Richards moved that the report of the committee relating to the matter, be read. There was opposition to this on the part of Rep. Kaeo but the Speaker ruled that it was perfectly proper that the report should be read. After this was done, a motion to strike out the item was made. Rep. Pogue, on behalf of the Finance Committee, contended that a careful examination into the state of affairs had been made and that Mr. Zerbe had no claim whatever to the money. Minister Damon stated that Mr. Zerbe had never been given a commission to act as appraiser and could not therefore claim the money. Rep. Kaeo here produced the commissions of both Messrs. Fishel and Zerbe, the two being, as he claimed, exactly the same. After much discussion on the matter the item passed. Reps. Pogue, Paris, Gear and Richards were against it.

Rep. Gear moved that the following items be inserted in the bill:

Subsidy to Wilder Steamship Co., \$4,000.

Subsidy to I. I. S. N. Co., \$4,000.

Extra Inter-Island mail service, \$2,000.

Rep. Pogue did not believe that it was a good thing to mention specific companies in the appropriation as it was possible that, in the event of annexation, some other steamship companies might be established here. He moved to consolidate the first two items stating no particular company or companies. This did not carry and the items passed as recommended by the committee.

Rep. Robertson moved that the House adjourn for the day out of respect for the death of James I. Dowsett. Deceased had been a man very prominent in the affairs of the country and his assistance to the country had been invaluable.

Attorney-General Smith stated that he was glad to second the motion. He had been in the Legislature with deceased when he was a noble under the Monarchy. In the matter of integrity as a public servant he was foremost. His heart, his thought and his vote were at all times in the interest of the people. He was one of the few remaining men who connected the past with the present.

Rep. Loebenstein stated that the deceased needed no eulogy. Wherever there was a native, there the name of "Kimo Pelekane" was known. He was a true friend to the Hawaiians. Mr. Loebenstein then moved that a committee of five be appointed to attend the funeral on behalf of the House of Representatives. It was considered a better course to wait until this morning and then choose the committee.

The House adjourned shortly after 12 noon.

paper. Mr. Achi had advocated the repayment of these fines and Representative Isenberg said substantially: "I am opposed to Mr. Achi's proposition to pay the fines back to those convicted. If this is done, I will bring in a bill for the appropriation of \$500,000 to pay the political prisoners for the time they were kept in restraint, and to pay their families for the loss of their services while they were unable to support them, and also to pay the political exiles, while they were out of the country, and were unable to take care of themselves."

"The money unanimously voted to pay the indemnity made to British subjects, who were imprisoned without justifiable cause, was voted because we had not convicted them, and because if the indemnity had not been paid, the British Government might have treated us, as they treated the people of Venezuela not long ago. We do not want to have such expense here."

Speaker Kaulukou interrupted Representative Isenberg for using strong language such in describing the matter, but the House sustained the Representative. Representative Achi said he did not believe that the British Government would have ever demanded these amounts.

Representative Isenberg replied that recently a German citizen had been imprisoned in Hayti. The German Government sent a ship of war there and made quick work of it, and forced release and indemnity. The matter of the repayment of the fines paid by the political prisoners, was entirely different from that of paying indemnity to the subject of another nation, who could enforce it, especially when the subject of the foreign nation had not been convicted of any crime."

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paper. Mr. Achi had advocated the repayment of these fines and Representative Isenberg said substantially: "I am opposed to Mr. Achi's proposition to pay the fines back to those convicted. If this is done, I will bring in a bill for the appropriation of \$500,000 to pay the political prisoners for the time they were kept in restraint, and to pay their families for the loss of their services while they were unable to support them, and also to pay the political exiles, while they were out of the country, and were unable to take care of themselves."

"The money unanimously voted to pay the indemnity made to British subjects, who were imprisoned without justifiable cause, was voted because we had not convicted them, and because if the indemnity had not been paid, the British Government might have treated us, as they treated the people of Venezuela not long ago. We do not want to have such expense here."

Speaker Kaulukou interrupted Representative Isenberg for using strong language such in describing the matter, but the House sustained the Representative. Representative Achi said he did not believe that the British Government would have ever demanded these amounts.

NEUTRALITY LAW.

A misleading and entirely incorrect statement was recently made by one of our contemporaries regarding a certain application of the laws of neutrality. The statement is this: "The British Government, had proclaimed neutrality, and the escape of the Alabama was a violation of the rule laid down by the Government, and these islands have laid down no such rule."

This statement is a flat contradiction of the authorities on international law, Wheaton, Hall, Lawrence and of the statements contained in the published case itself.

Great Britain proclaimed her neutrality and observed it as it was understood by her rulers. But as Lawrence, one of the authorities says, "the most important maritime power in the world was guilty of a breach of international law without knowing it, and while being informed by all her own authorities that her conduct was perfectly correct."

While she had not violated her own rules of neutrality, as declared by her own rulers, she had violated that international law which is not made by one nation, but is the result of a very general and often vague understanding by all nations.

The treaty of Washington which provided for the Geneva award in the "Alabama" case, especially declared that the issues should be tried by the principles of international law, and not by any rules of neutrality which Great Britain had recognized in her own practice. The arbitrators held, in deciding the case, that the British precedents and practice did not go far enough, and were insufficient, and, thereupon, they laid down stricter, and more stringent rules of neutrality than had ever before existed, even more stringent than the United States were in favor of.

At a time when our position is an interesting, though not a dangerous one, it is just as well that we find out what the law really is.

A State, according to the well recognized authorities, is under obligations of neutrality, even if neutrality is not proclaimed. Germany has not proclaimed her neutrality, but she is bound to obey international laws regarding neutrals, so far as they bind any nation, and so far as they are generally accepted. These authorities say, and in previous issues we have quoted them, that international law does not yet cover certain articles, such as coal or food. France, in the Chinese war declared rice to be contraband, but this is not considered good law. The United States in her treaties has agreed to consider certain articles contraband, but Great Britain refuses to follow her in all cases.

But all nations are agreed, and this is international law, that no country can remain neutral, and allow itself to become "a base of operations" for either belligerent. Should Hawaii ever be called upon to meet the charge of a violation of neutrality, and besides that, of breaking her treaty with Spain, an event which is entirely unlikely to happen, she will be charged as Great Britain was charged, in the Alabama case, not with violating any rules of her own, but of disregarding international law.

If Hawaii has violated her treaty with Spain, by refusing to submit to, or act upon the arbitration clause, although it is a very clear one, it will, we believe, be the first instance in modern times of a nation deliberately "jumping" on a treaty which provides for arbitration. If a serious issue is ever raised about it, it will present a novel question. If our unexecuted agreement with the United States for annexation has terminated our treaty with Spain, it relieves us from the charge of being a nation, and the first nation, to violate a treaty which provided for arbitration. We hope of course that the charge cannot be sustained. But we may as well look the fact in the face, especially as we desire the Americans to know that we have not hesitated to "sacrifice our honor" in their interests.

A CRITICAL MOMENT.

This paper has preached in season, and especially out of season the very disagreeable doctrine that the annexation movement was slow and gradual on the part of the United States; that its final success did not depend upon the insignificant condition of things here, but entirely upon the wishes of the American Nation in developing their commercial interests in the Far East, and the incidental advantage of these islands for strategic purposes. This way of looking at the matter has been thoroughly disapproved of by the irrepressible element here, who have

felt that the sober view and a like warm feeling are one and the same. But the movement has been silently going on, and reasons which did not appear were working a change.

No one thought, a year ago, of suggesting the "Philippine" reason in the matter of annexation. It has been, however, not so much a reason as an object lesson. It illustrates with remarkable force the extent to which men are influenced by object lessons, and not by reasons, just as the cholera epidemic of 1895 forced upon us decided action.

Immediate annexation may now turn on the simple question of peace or war. The permanent occupation of the Philippines, or the continuance of the war will probably secure immediate annexation. There seems to be no way of escaping from this conclusion. Evidently Speaker Reed appreciates it however much he may dislike it.

The danger of the postponement of annexation lies in a sudden peace, which may occur at any moment. Powerful influences are at work in Europe to compel the Spaniards to abandon Cuba at once. They may do so, however improbable it appears to us.

If within a few days, Cuba should be abandoned, in all probability Manila would be abandoned by the United States. Admiral Dewey does not hold an acre of land in the Philippines. He simply holds the harbor and nothing more. Should he be recalled, and the Spaniards remain in possession, it will not aid annexation, and may delay it, though not permanently.

The restoration of peace within a few days will, therefore, be a matter of great importance to us, affecting only the question of immediate annexation.

A VICIOUS REPORT.

The Special Committee of the House on Road Contracts and Public Works, has made a report to the House in which they charge the Superintendent of Public Works with (1) negligence, (2) wrongfully withholding moneys due for labor done, (3) bad construction of roads, favoritism in distribution or awards, incompetence in preliminary surveys, illegal seizure of private property, (4) withholding money from applications to legitimate objects, (5) private banking with public moneys, (6) wronging contractors, (7) prejudice and favoritism, (8) presenting an unsatisfactory and unreliable report, (9) ignorance of the class of work done by sub-contractors.

This report is signed by A. B. Loebenstein, J. D. Paris, W. F. Pogue, and L. L. McCandless.

Representative Isenberg refused to sign it because, he stated, the Superintendent had not had a fair hearing, as we will show. It is a fact beyond dispute that the Committee has been, for some days, taking testimony, and on one occasion, recently, called the Superintendent before it and examined him briefly.

At no time during this elaborate examination, did the Committee furnish the Superintendent with a copy of the testimony against him, or with a copy of any charges against him, nor did it even intimate to him that it would make any charges against him.

We do not discuss the merits of these charges. The Superintendent is not now on trial before the public, but the Committee is on trial for deliberately convicting a man, without giving him a hearing. The Committee has acted as prosecutor, judge, and jury, and made its judgment without charge, information or hearing. It has made an effort to ruin a man's character, without permitting self defense.

What the true Anglo-Saxon, and every righteous man insists on is fair play and not foul play, that a man shall not be convicted, as the Superintendent has been in this report, without definite charges and an open hearing. The President of the Republic is entitled to it. So is the small boy who steals a banana. "Fair play" is the ring of the Anglo-Saxon current coin in the exchanges between man and man. It repudiates the "shipplasters" of underhandedness, treachery, and conviction without trial.

On the facts as we have stated them, and which are true, the Committee, excluding Representative Isenberg, has cut the ham strings of its own moral sense of right, if it ever had any, and it wobbles and reels in the Legislative hall like a mutilated bullock. It seems to display only the ignorance of naked savages, and the vindictive hatred of justice shown by the Spaniards. The sooner these members are run out of the country, through Dewey's lines into the Spanish lines of the Philippines, the sooner they will get nearer to their natural and congenial home. They deny to the Superintendent that, which if denied to each of them, would make them whine like whipped dogs.

For an outrage like this, there can be no measured language. The Anglo-

Saxon never measures words, when he sees flagrant, deliberate, premeditated injustice, and want of fair play. It offends his moral sense with the smell of a thousand pole cats.

The monarchy did better than this. For the monarchy had some excuse in the racial ignorance of the natives of the Anglo-Saxon way of doing things. It is natural enough that Loebenstein should father these charges. The man who deliberately indicted the President and his advisers with treason, and failed to prove it, is naturally the man to father them. "The father of lies, in the course of nature becomes the father of liars," and breeds these uncanny brats. When Representative Paris loses sight of the Kona donkeys, he is like a mariner who loses sight of the North Star, and of course goes wrong. Representative McCandless will never find "truth which lies at the bottom of the well," without sinking his artesian well borer deeper than he has yet done. As for Representative Pogue he treats the Superintendent as if he were a Maui steer to be simply lassoed and butchered.

Rev. Joseph Cooke told all New England that a Republic could not exist in the tropics. These men are trying to prove that he is right.

The law restoring the old heathen temples has passed just in time. They will be the only fit places for these white heathen to enter, and in that moral darkness, "how down to wood and stone." But the heathen gods must hold their noses while these worshippers kneel before them, and their rank offences smell to the pagan Heaven.

THAT VICIOUS REPORT.

We repeat again, the statement we made yesterday morning, that a committee of the House, has made nine principal charges, and four subordinate, but equally serious charges against the Superintendent of Public Works; charges which if true, cover him with public infamy, and upon indictment and conviction under the criminal laws, would consign him to prison;

That during the elaborate examination into the Superintendent's conduct, the Committee has, at no time, furnished the Superintendent either with a copy of the testimony taken against him, or a copy of the charges which appear in its report, nor did it intimate to him that it would make any charges against him.

This is in effect "lynch law." It is execution without trial.

The Legislature has full power to investigate the conduct of the public business. It has, moreover the legal right, to condemn within constitutional limits without hearing. It is supreme in this respect, and can not be reached or overruled by any other power excepting that of Public Opinion. This power of Public Opinion acts with more or less force through the Press. When the Legislative body attempts to control or crush, or hamper Public Opinion, however harshly it may express itself, it strikes at free speech. Just at this point, the Supreme Court, appears, and under clear provisions of the Constitution, takes the matter out of the hands of the Legislature, and protects free speech, completely and without flinching. The Legislature may recklessly ruin the reputation of an official, by accusing him of a criminal waste of public money in "junketing trips," but when it strikes at Free Speech, it strikes against the steel pricks of the Constitution, and the Supreme Court calls a halt.

Against reckless, unfounded charges made by the Legislature, or by its committees, the accused has no means of self defense whatever save only as the Press, acting for the people, stands before him or by him.

When the Legislature, or one of its committees has seriously, deliberately, and with an obvious sense of justice condemned an official, the public will stand by the Legislature. Even if the official declares and offers proof of his innocence, it may condemn him with the assent of public opinion.

But an attempt to "railroad" a man into infamy without giving him "fair play" cannot and will not be tolerated.

The great source of municipal corruption in the American States, is in the Public Works Department. It is the festering sore on the body politic. It has burdened cities and towns with heavy debts for which there has been no equivalent. Poor people are taxed to pay these fraudulent debts.

This Department of all needs the vigilant protection of the Press and the public. It is under the strongest temptation, as most capable of covering frauds, and is most liable to attack from the men who want "boodle." An honest Department of this kind is a lion in the roadway of scamps.

The Whangdoodle journal refers to our remarks, in these words: "It is by

no means a wise method to begin attacking the evidence of one side before decision is come to."

I've again repeat that we positively refuse to discuss or "attack" any evidence. We simply and strictly confine our remarks to the intolerable abuse of the sense of fair play, and of common justice in the report made by a committee, consisting of nearly one-third of the members of the House, which report is a judgment by it, that the Superintendent is guilty of crimes, without giving him due notice and a hearing. That is our point. Can the Whangdoodle brain take it in?

QUARANTINE.

"Perhaps the most striking survival of past barbarism is quarantine. In the closing years of the nineteenth century—with our boasted sanitation and remedial measures for the amelioration of suffering humanity—it is little short of astounding that certain alleged civilized nations should, on the approach or menace of disease, cry 'Away! Unclean! Unclean!' Irrespective altogether of the ineffectiveness and cruelty of such action. In England there is no quarantine; yet it cannot be said that the national health has been jeopardized in consequence. Other countries, however, are not so enlightened as we, and they enforce quarantine with a vigor evidential at once of trepidation and ineptitude."

This is what Syren says in reviewing the terrible hardships inflicted on sailors and passengers in vessels where epidemics appear.

Herbert W. Bowen, late American Consul at Barcelona, states that several times before he left that place mobs numbering as many as 5000 persons threatened to destroy the Consulate. The police however protected him. He noticed that among the men forming one mob, there were very many persons in dress suits. He says also: "I want to say that this country (the United States) hardly realizes how friendly Great Britain has been to us, during the last few weeks in practical ways, as well as in expressions of sympathy. But I think we shall soon understand that she is our truest and staunchest friend."

We have some very interesting literature on the subject of "mule purchases." It may give Representative Loebenstein some hints, if the United States should desire to purchase mules in this market for the Manila campaign.

WEDDED.

St. Andrew's Cathedral Marriage at Noon.

In St. Andrew's Cathedral at high noon yesterday D. Howard Hitchcock, the artist, was united in marriage with Miss Hester Dickson, the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh performing the ceremony, using the ritual of the American Episcopal Church. The church was well filled with the friends of the young couple, summoned there by invitation. The church was a mass of flowers and ferns, particularly the front part.

At the appointed hour, the bride entered the church supported on the arm of her uncle, Chief Justice Judd. Preceding her were the groomsmen, Messrs. John and Harry Waterhouse; the bridesmaids, Misses Cordelia Carter and Clara Fuller and then, the maid-of-honor, Miss Pauahi Judd, in order named. The groom with his best man, Mr. Walter Dillingham, were at the appointed spot and, as the strains of "The voice that breathed o'er Eden" died away, the service began. Then came the soft music of Bach's "Sara-band" by Prof. Yandley on the violin and Wray Taylor on the organ. This continued throughout the ceremony. As the wedding procession proceeded to the vestry to sign the register, the bridal march from Lohengrin was played.

The ceremony over, the bridal party went to the home of Dr. and Mrs. Day, where the wedding breakfast was served.

The newly married couple have gone to the country. They will return in time for the Kinau on Tuesday to go to their future home in Oiaa.

Both the young people are very well known in Honolulu. They were born in Hawaii and intend to make this their home.

The ushers at the church were: Messrs. George Carter, S. G. Wilder, Gerritt P. Wilder and E. R. Adams.

Big Police Drill.

Marshal Brown has decided to give a drill of both the mounted and foot police in Punahou pasture on Saturday afternoon for the benefit of the members of the Legislature. Of course, if the transports are here the drill will be called off. The public are cordially invited to attend. Many people have signified their wish to see these drills of the police but, since they have most always been given in the early morning, their wish has not been gratified. They will have a chance on Saturday. The drills of the police are certainly worth seeing.

COURT SAYS YES TIMELY TOPICS

June 17, 1898.

Judge Perry Grants the J. K. Sumner Non-Compos Petition.

AN APPEAL TO BE TAKEN

Opinion on Memory Tests—Deal With Crandall Cited—Heavy Property Interests.

In a brief and crisp opinion, Circuit Judge Perry hands down the verdict that John K. Sumner is non compos mentis within the meaning of the law. While the decision covers but a few pages of typewriting, there is a point in every phrase and every sentence of the document. The case has been contested in a very determined manner. Judge Perry reviews completely the business and personal life of Sumner for the last three or four years and argues that the events cited establish the incapability of the aged and wealthy Hawaiian. Sumner is 77 years of age. His most notable possession is an undivided one-half interest in the reef property at Honolulu harbor, including Quarantine Island. Judge Perry gives an account of the transaction by which Crandall became attorney in fact for Sumner under most peculiar circumstances and refers to the lease of the Island interest, to the recent mortgage and note affairs involving transfer of all the property to Mrs. Sumner, a note for a large sum to a Chinese rice planter, an effort to go into the rice business under peculiar conditions and lastly as mentioned the prominence of such new friends as Robt. Wilcox and wife in the affairs of Sumner. The Court makes strong the point that while Sumner has at the tip of his tongue details of all kinds of happenings twenty and thirty and more years ago, his memory fails on the subject of recent dealings. This is taken as a sign of failure of mind or weakening of intellect to the extent that warrants intervention by the Court. Judge Perry concludes that he will appoint a guardian for Sumner, giving time for nomination and argument in the matter.

The petition to have Mr. Sumner declared non compos mentis was filed by Maria S. Davis through Attorneys Kinney & Ballou and J. A. Magoon. The lawyers for the respondent were W. R. Castle and P. L. Weaver. Maria S. Davis is the sister of John K. Sumner.

An appeal to the Supreme Court will be taken from Judge Perry's decision.

DEWEY'S PLAN OF MANILA.

Successfully Carried Past Customs Officials.

Mr. William Doherty, an American ornithologist and entomologist of reputation, has just returned to the United States from the Philippine Islands, via Hong Kong and San Francisco says the Scientific American. His latest distinction was in successfully passing the Spanish customs officers at Manila with the complete plans of the city, the harbor, fortifications and minute details of the armament. It was a dangerous proceeding, but Mr. Doherty carried it out successfully. The plans and drawings were concealed in a newly laundered shirt which was folded, pinned and banded in the usual style and put with other clothing in his trunk. He arrived in Hong Kong early in April and at once delivered these most important papers to Commodore Dewey on the "Olympia."

INTO THE LIGHT.

Let Congress make no mistake about Hawaii. Adjournment without the annexation of Hawaii will mean embarrassment to the administration, treachery to Dewey and our gallant men 5,000 miles away from the nearest American soil, encouragement, moral and material, to the cause of Spain, and aid and comfort to every enemy of this Republic. Force the opponents to this indispensable national measure out into the daylight. Compel them to show their real motives and to assume full responsibility for their obstructive acts.

There was a time when the arguments of opposition to Hawaiian annexation were entitled to respectful attention. A month has changed the conditions, finally and forever. The mill cannot grind with the water that is past.—New York Sun.

Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves are today its warmest friends. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Few people annoy their enemies; but nearly every one annoys his friends.—Aitchison Globe.

Wedding Silverware

As this is the season of wedding festivities we wish to call attention to our stock of Silverware.

In Sterling goods we carry a full line of—

SPOONS AND FORKS,
SOUP LADLES,
OYSTER FORKS,
COFFEE AND TEA SPOONS.

In Plated Ware:

TEA SETS,
CRUMB TRAY AND BRUSH,
COFFEE
TEA,
CHOCOLATE
AND EGG SPOONS,
BERRY, PIE, FISH,
AND BUTTER KNIVES.

A handsome line of

Carvers.

You incur no risk of inferiority in buying these goods as we guarantee them to be strictly up to the standard.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.

307 FORT ST.

GIVEN AWAY FREE!

To every purchaser of a 30 cent box, containing three cakes of EGG WHITE SOAP, we will give free a beautiful picture worth twice the price of the soap.

WHITE

Nothing else like it. Makes the skin white and as smooth as velvet. Equal to any 25 cent soap on the market. Single Cake for 10 cents.

OF

Perfumed with delicate odor from French Flowers. Leaves a sweet refined odor made from the sweetest materials obtainable. The grandest soap for the toilet and complexion.

EGGS

Those using EGG WHITE SOAP will not suffer from chapped face or hands. SAMPLE Cake given free on application. Come early as the supply of handsome pictures is limited.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

ANOTHER REPORT

Customs Department Books Examined By Expert

IN MEMORY OF JAS. I. DOWSETT

Sante Adjourns—Recommendation to Postpone Employment Agency Bill.

SENATE.

One Hundred-third Day, June 16. The Finance Committee presented a detailed expert's report on the books of the Customs Department. The expert had made some suggestions for changes in the system of keeping some of the accounts and these were being carried out. The report was very complete. It was received and placed on file.

At the request of the House a conference is to be held on the Senate amendments to the barbed wire fence and estrays bill. Senator Kepolka made a report on the bill creating a Government employment agency. He recommended that this bill be indefinitely postponed and the Senate adopted the report. Senator Brown paid a brief eulogy to the late Jas. I. Dowsett, who, he said, was a man who had been identified with the history of the country before many of the members were born. He was a man who had been many times the representative of the people in many Legislatures and who had been a Noble by appointment of the King. Senators Schmidt, Lyman, Wilcox, Brown and Kepolka were appointed to attend the funeral to represent the Senate.

HOUSE.

The House was only in session about an hour and a half yesterday forenoon. The following committee was named to attend the funeral of the late James I. Dowsett, on behalf of the House of Representatives: Speaker Kaulikou, Reps. Isenberg, McCandless, Kahanalo and Loebenstein. Rep. McCandless handed in a report for the Public Lands Committee recommending an appropriation of \$2,000 for extension of Vineyard street. Rep. Loebenstein presented a minority report recommending that the work be done and paid for out of the appropriation of \$120,000 for Honolulu roads and bridges. In the matter of E. Mahale of Kona, Hawaii, asking for payment of his claim against the Government for work on road and fence contract, also a certain amount claimed for drawing up deeds, etc., the majority of the special committee on road contracts recommended the petition be laid on the table. Rep. Loebenstein presented the minority report, recommending the payment of \$237.50 as a just claim. The majority report was signed by Reps. Pogue, McCandless and Isenberg while the minority report was signed by Reps. Loebenstein and Paris. Rep. Loebenstein presented a petition from the Kaneohe Ranch Co., Ltd., J. P. Mendonca, C. Bokke, Yim Yuen and Wong Leong representing that they had been damaged in their business interests in the sum of \$1,404.87 by the neglect of the Superintendent of Public Works in not forcing the contractors to fulfill their contract for building the new Pali road and by thus leaving the only public road to their places on the other side of the island in an impassable condition. The petitioners pray that the amount mentioned be paid to them in full. Report referred to the special committee on road contracts. Rep. Robertson presented the report of the Judiciary Committee on House bill 69, relating to answers in actions involving title to land, recommending indefinite postponement. Rep. Robertson reported for the Judiciary Committee on House bill 10, relating to the descent of property of adopted children in part, as follows: "While the bill at first sight makes a just rule of descent, we do not think it wise to make any change for the reason that, in the early history of this country there was considerable litigation as to the status and rights of adopted children and our Supreme Court then laid down certain principles with clearness and precision. On the basis of these decisions will have been made, children adopted either as heirs or otherwise, and property has been settled. "We consider that, in view of these facts, it would be unwise to make any change in the status or inheritability of adopted children or in the disposition of their property. "We recommend that the bill be indefinitely postponed." Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

A Few Things Wanted.

Among the supplies desired at once by the Red Cross Society of Hawaii are the following: Iron bedsteads, straw mattresses, silk floss pillows, woolen blankets, bed spreads, mosquito nets, effects pillow slips, rubber sheeting, towels, camp-dish, bed pan, washbowls, and pitchers, soap, soap dishes, chairs, rocking chairs, stove, soup boiler, sauce pans, frying pans, kitchen knives, forks

and spoons, table, chairs, coffee pot, tea pot, milk pitcher, water filter, ice chest, meat safe, soup plates, dinner plates, small plates, mush bowls, vegetable dishes, cups and saucers, table, dessert and tea spoons, tumblers, sugar bowl, dust pan and brushes, brooms, soap, looking glasses, brush and combs, lamps, kerosene oil, matches, wardrobe with shelves.

Hawaiian Boy An Officer.

Fred. Mabry, son of Capt. Mabry of Hawaii, is now an officer of the United States Navy and is aboard a ship in one of the Atlantic fleets in Cuban waters. Fred. is an engineer and has a commission as a junior officer. In passing the examination he was given high marks.

Fred. Mabry is a graduate of Kamehameha School, class of '95 and Principal Richards spoke of the young man last evening in flattering terms. "It was while at Kamehameha that Fred. became interested in engineering. At one time he had charge of the dynamo in the school electric light plant."

EWA'S BIG YIELD

Work to June 10 Ahead of Last Year.

Three Weeks to Grind Yet—Some Figures—Skill and Labor—Conjecture on 1899 Crop.

Ewa plantation is again beating all previous records. There had been manufactured this season up to last Friday night 15,525 tons of sugar. The output for the entire campaign of 1897 was 378 tons less. The mill will be grinding yet this year for from three weeks to a month. Up to the 10th of this month the campaign had been in progress for this year twenty-two days more than the 1897 grinding had been under way on the corresponding date. Up to June 10 this year the mill had produced 3,318 tons more sugar than up to June 10, 1897. For 1898, the cane has been better, the extraction of higher percentage, the mill has done more work and the field operations on the outside work has been more effective. Mr. Lowrie, the manager, Mr. Tenney and Mr. Atherton are all very much pleased with what has been accomplished so far this year. The yield for the season will be more than that every produced by any plantation in the islands. The most conservative estimate is that the total will be not less than 17,000 tons. It is likely to be considerably more. In a conversation on sugar here in town a few days ago, a plantation was mentioned with the statement that the extraction was but little more than half that shown at Ewa. In other words, the trash of the estate mentioned could be brought to Ewa and made to produce about as much sugar as the owners had already secured from it.

Very careful figuring is being done on the possibilities or probabilities for 1899. The majority of the men who know most of Ewa say that the 1899 yield will not be up to the production of the present year. The cane is growing splendidly now, but a couple of months ago it was weak and slow. The cold weather about the time of the heavy rains in March and April and even before that had a bad effect on the young cane. While the fields look well at present there are expressions of doubt of the cane making up for the set-back of the spring. E. D. Terney, who watches Ewa so closely and whose ideas have been so valuable in the management of the estate, is at present on Hawaii. He is inspecting some of the largest and most successful plantations on that island and will give especial attention to the fields and mills near Hilo, where production rivals Ewa.

Mohican in the Row.

The arrival of the U. S. S. Mohican was responsible for the excited condition of the town last evening. She came in about 8 o'clock and brought papers and about forty bags of mail. Captain Book, who was here with the ship a few months ago, is still in command. The Mohican relieves the Bennington. When the Mohican was last here she was out as a training ship and had 150 boys on board. Now there is a regulation crew. When off Waikiki the Mohican exchanged rocket signals with the Bennington. The Mohican refused a pilot. Her crew includes 50 members of the California Naval Reserve. These are the officers of the U. S. S. Mohican: Captain W. G. Book; Executive Officer T. Porter, Lieutenant Commander; Navigator Lieutenant M. L. Wood; Lieutenant H. M. Dombagh; Ensign S. P. Fullenwider, Ensign C. England, Ensign H. Laning, watch officers; Chief Engineer W. S. Halsey; Paymaster J. E. Camm; Surgeon L. L. Young, Chaplain Frank Thompson, Warrant Officers; Boatswain L. Boland, Gunner J. Donald, Carpenter B. F. Markham, Sail Master J. Roddy.

To Seat 3,000.

The outdoor dining hall on the Executive Building grounds is now ready for use. John Emmeluth has the masonry in place and the contractors have delivered the tables and benches. The actual seating capacity provided is 3,200. The plan is to serve 3,000 men at one time if necessary. Capt. Ashley believes that this can be done easily if the details as now arranged are carried out. The tables are in shade so far as possible.

FUNERAL IS HELD

Remains of Jas. I. Dowsett Placed in the Grave.

A LARGE CORTEGE FOLLOWS

Floral Tributes Include Large Pieces—Services at Residence. Government Band and Police.

The services over the body of the late James I. Dowsett were held at the late home in Palama yesterday afternoon in the presence of nearly four hundred friends, many of whom had been intimately associated with the deceased for a long period. The casket, placed in the middle of the large drawing room was covered with a mass of flowers woven into all manner of appropriate designs by loving hands. Very seldom has such an abundance of floral tributes been seen at a funeral in Honolulu. They were beautiful. The people sat about the room or out upon the verandas. Promptly at 3 o'clock, the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh appeared, followed by the members of the Dowsett family, who took their places at the maula end of the room where two rows of chairs had been arranged for their accommodation. Just before the solemn service of the Church of England began, a beautiful offering, a miniature schooner, with sails all set and flag flying, was brought in and deposited at the foot of the coffin. This was the gift of B. F. Dillingham and was designed to recall to mind the connection of the deceased with the early shipping of the islands. The colors of the various part of the ship were represented by flowers. Mrs. Amy L. King made the piece.

When the voice of the clergyman was heard, quiet at once reigned. Then as there came a lull in the words read, the choir, stationed in the maula end of the room, sang "Just as I am without one plea." The service continued and then came "Rook of Ages." As the flowers were being removed from the coffin, Wray Taylor played "Home Sweet Home" on the piano. The strains were suggestive and there were not many dry eyes to be seen. The coffin was removed to the hearse waiting in the lane by the following pall-bearers: John De Fries, S. C. Dwight, James Hay Wodehouse, C. W. Macfarlane, G. P. Wilder, S. K. Kane and C. K. Al. The procession then formed in the following order:

Wagonette with Honorary Pall-bearers. The Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, Officiating Clergyman. The Hearse. Carriage with Four Native Attendants. Carriage with Mrs. Monsarrat, Sister of the Deceased, Mrs. Mahee, Mr. Edward Dowsett. Carriage with Mrs. Brenham and Mrs. J. P. Parker. Carriage with Mr. Samuel Dowsett and Miss Rowena Dowsett. Carriage with Mr. Alex. C. Dowsett and Wife. Carriage with Mr. David Dowsett and Wife. Carriage with Mrs. James I. Dowsett, Jr. and Children. Carriage with Dr. W. T. Monsarrat and Wife and Mr. J. M. Monsarrat. Carriage with J. M. Dowsett. Carriage with the Family of David Kahanu. Carriage with Chief Justice Judd. Carriage with Ministers Damon and Smith. Wagonette with Senators. Wagonette with Representatives. Friends.

The procession in charge of E. A. Williams, undertaker, proceeded along King street and then turned up Nuanu. At the corner of the Nuanu cemetery, the procession was met by a squad of police and the band. These two bodies turned about and led the procession into the cemetery where the band played "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," "Nearer My God to Thee," and then, "Home Sweet Home." Short services were held and then the last remains were buried beneath the sod forever.

The honorary pall-bearers were as follows: Hon. H. G. Crabbe, Hon. J. A. Hassinger, Captain John Ross, Senator Kahanu, Hon. Wm. Auld, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, Bruce Cartwright and Mr. Tom Cummins.

The four native attendants were Joe Leliehua, Kimo Pena, Lolekua and Kaluna, Hawaiians who had grown up with the deceased and remained on his land from the time they were first taken into his employ as young men. Grief at the loss of their benefactor is very keenly felt by them.

In one of the foremost carriages was the aged David Kahanu who was almost as a brother to the deceased and who, for a great many years, was a partner in business with him.

"There's no use in talking," says W. H. Broadwell, druggist, La Cygne, Kas. "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy does the work. After taking medicines of my own preparation and those of others I took a dose of Chamberlain's and it helped me; a second dose cured me. Candidly and conscientiously I can recommend it as the best thing on the market." For sale at all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

FOR INDIGESTION LOSS OF APPETITE

A Household Remedy Throughout Queensland.

We give the following testimony from Mr. Frank P. Peacock of Given Terrace, Paddington, Queensland, whose experience is in exact accord with thousands of others:



"I have used Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family for indigestion, loss of appetite, and as a tonic, with very satisfactory results. I have been pleased to recommend it to my friends and in many cases they have used it with equal satisfaction."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is a household remedy throughout Queensland. It is the kind that cures. Mr. Peacock takes Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them. One will do the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 4 5-16, same as before. The Monterey may be looked for at any moment now.

The Bennington carried away to the States 15,656 letters.

Castle & Cooke offer the Duncan place suitable for Island trade.

O. Hall & Son still have a full supply of hardware, paints, oils, etc.

The Pacific Hardware Co., are in receipt of a list of new artist goods and light hardware.

W. G. Ashley of the Commissary Committee, calls for 3,000 pies for immediate delivery.

Oahu College commencement exercises will be held on next Tuesday evening in Puhahi hall.

The Mauna Loa report was that there was more smoke and more steam in the crater of Kilauea.

Some of the fruit dealers are quite heavy losers on account of the failure of the S. S. Peru to call.

There are to be sent to the Executive building in time for the next Boys in Blue feast, without further notice.

Japanese beetles, for inoculation, are wanted by the Secretary of the Bureau of Agriculture, at the Judiciary building.

It is announced from the bedside of the Rev. Ohas. M. Hyde that the gentleman is now entirely out of danger.

U. S. Consul-General Haywood has bought 2,000 tons of coal from the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company.

The Finance Office is surcharging 25 cent revenue stamps to 20 cents. Twenty cent stamps were exhausted some weeks ago.

The Oceanic Company at San Francisco does not care to have the United States either charter or buy the Mariposa or Alameda.

The engagement is announced of Miss Sarah Lyett, daughter of Jas. Lyett, to Wm. MacKay, master at arms of the U. S. Gunboat Bennington.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has now experienced a change of heart and has forwarded to Senator Stephen White an annexation resolution.

Washington dispatches state that the U. S. S. Pensacola, which has just been completed at Mare Island and is now in commission, will come to Honolulu to supplement the Mohican.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. call the attention of the prospective housekeepers to their stock of sterling and silver plated ware, and guarantee the

THE GENERAL CATALOGUE AND BUYERS' GUIDE ISSUED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. THE GREAT MAIL ORDER HOUSE. Chicago, U. S. A. IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD

It has more than 1,000 illustrations, about 5,000 descriptions of goods, and contains over 100 pages of information for you to use in buying. It is the most complete guide you are in a position to buy from in the large or small quantities at wholesale prices. We do not sell this General Catalogue and Buyers' Guide; we give it away. To introduce you to our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide" and our "Mail Book" for the purpose of showing you the goods we sell. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co., 111 to 125 Michigan Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. AND Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
CHINA	June 15	COPTIC	June 19
BELGIC	June 25	RIO DE JANEIRO	June 28
PERU	July 5	GARLIC	July 8
COPTIC	July 14	CITY OF PEKING	July 17
RIO DE JANEIRO	July 23		

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS—

goods to be up to the standard in design and durability.

The San Francisco papers say that the officers in charge of the second Manila expedition are taking every precaution in the preparation of the ships to prevent disease. The medical department supervises every detail of the outfitting.

Mrs. Haywood, wife of the American Consul General here, is now in Washington. On account of the heavy railway travel Mrs. Haywood experienced considerable difficulty in securing good accommodations for her trip across the continent.

It will interest local athletes to learn that the world's record for throwing the sixteen pound hammer has been broken by J. J. McCracken, of the University of Pennsylvania. McCracken's throw was 163 feet, 8 inches. This is a gain of one inch.

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

In conformity with Section 1441 of the Civil Code, all Corporations are hereby notified to make a full and accurate exhibition of their affairs to the Interior Department on or before the 31st day of July next, the same being for the year ending July 1, 1898. Blanks for this purpose will be furnished upon application to the Interior Office.

Upon failure of any Corporation to present the exhibit, within the time required, the Minister of the Interior will, either himself or by one or more Commissioners appointed by him, call for the production of the books and papers of the Corporation and examine its officers touching its affairs under oath.

HENRY E. COOPER. Minister of the Interior, ad interim. Interior Office, June 15, 1898. 1977-3t

ALEXANDER LINDSAY, JR., ESQ., has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Third Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

HENRY E. COOPER. Minister of the Interior, ad interim. Interior Office, June 15, 1898. 1977-3t

WANTED.

POSITIONS BY TWO EXPERIENCED Teachers. One is an American Lady, the other, English. Special training in grade work and in French and German; the languages having been acquired abroad. Kindergarten principles, also applied. For particulars apply to MISS POPE, Principal of Kamehameha School.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every finkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maiala Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

*Tuesday, June 21 Tuesday....Aug. 2 Friday....July 1 Friday....Aug. 12 Tuesday....July 12 Tuesday....Aug. 23 Friday....July 22 Friday....Sept. 2

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on trips marked *.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae the same day; Makana, Maiala Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Friday.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday....June 17 Friday....July 29 Tuesday....June 28 Tuesday....Aug. 9 Friday....July 8 Friday....Aug. 19 Tuesday....July 19 Tuesday....Aug. 30

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahanu, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui, returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100.00 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under a special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President. S. B. ROSE, Secretary. CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:

No. 10. Size 2x5x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4x10 1/2. Price \$2.

No. 20. Size 4x5x11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4x10 1/2 inches. Price \$2.50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

BIG PAKES ARE BAD

Laborers Make Trouble on Maui.

Thirty-Eight Are in Jail—Resisted the Police—Used Clubs and Stones—Now Cooling.

Thirty-eight of the new big Chinese cane field laborers are in jail at Wailuku and Kahului, Maui. They are from the Wailuku plantation and have been refusing labor and rioting and resisting the police authorities. The trouble occurred last week.

Manager Wells of Wailuku plantation and police representatives on Maui have reported on the affair to the Government here. These coolies are Manchurians and for the most of the time of their comparatively short service have been tractable and industrious enough. Lately an agitator has been at work amongst them and finally one morning on a variety of petty pretexts they refused to leave for the fields. The manager attempted to divide the unruly men. It was the intention to place part of them on Wailuku and part on Waihee plantation, with the hope that harmony and satisfaction could be instilled into the two squads.

The whole company of thirty-eight refused to listen to anything. All of the men were arrested and taken to Wailuku jail. Speedy trial was given them, though they insisted on a change of venue from one District Magistrate to another. The result of the hearing was conviction. There was not enough room in the Wailuku jail for all the men and it was decided to take part of the prisoners to Kahului jail. Again there was serious trouble. The Manchurians, who are tall, strong fellows, made a marked resistance. They grabbed stones and clubs and quite a battle ensued, with the police on the opposing side. No shots were fired, though several of the officers yet bear marks. The Chinese were subdued and the orders of the judge carried into effect. It is believed that so soon as the men cool down a bit they will be willing to return to work.

SUIT FOR \$50,000.

Kahului Railway Asks Damages From Hawaiian Commercial.

The Kahului Railway and the Hawaiian Commercial companies are once more in court. This time the Kahului Company appears as the aggressor.

In March last the Hawaiian Commercial created a sensation for Hawaii by presenting what was afterwards called in court here the United States or California method of acquiring a railroad right of way. The Hawaiian Commercial went over the tracks of the Kahului Company at night and had on hand a force to meet any resistance to the operations in hand.

Next the Hawaiian Commercial came into court in Honolulu and asked for an injunction forbidding the Kahului Railway Company touching the work that had been done at night. This was one of the most interesting and earnestly contested issues ever made at the Hawaiian bar. The Hawaiian Commercial was defeated.

Now the Kahului Railway Company sues for \$50,000 damages from the Hawaiian Commercial. The plaintiff alleges that injury to this amount has been sustained by the forcible manner of the defendant and by the right of way trespassed upon.

GROWING LIST.

New Names Added to the University Club Rolls.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the University Club held yesterday in the office of Geo. R. Carter, the following members were present: W. F. Frear, F. A. Hosmer, H. M. Sewall, Geo. R. Carter, J. T. Crawley.

These new names were added to the roll of membership in the club.

C. B. Cooper, M. D., University of Missouri.

J. P. Cooke, A. B., Yale.

C. A. McDonald, M. E. Cornell.

F. R. Day, M. D., Lake Forest University.

Geo. J. Augur, M. D., Yale.

Carl S. Smith, A. B., Stanford University.

Minister Sewall invited the club to his Waikiki home for the next meeting. This gathering will be in the nature of a bathing party and will be entirely informal in character. So soon as the next transports have arrived and left for the Philippines the time for the meeting will be appointed.

Happily Mated.

There were about thirty of the relatives and close friends of the bride and groom present for the marriage of Judge C. Fred. Peterson and Miss Carrie E. Wright last evening. This took place at the home of Senator John N. Wright, Little Britain, Honolulu, Oahu. The ceremony was performed by Rev. D. P. Birnie. After this there

were light refreshments. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson will spend the honeymoon at Pearl City, leaving this morning for Miss Johnson's place on the Peninsula. The young people so happily mated are well known and highly esteemed.

CAPT. HUBBARD WILL FIGHT.

Claims Commissioner North Does Not Attend to Business.

Captain Hubbard of the barkentine S. N. Castle, says the Chronicle, is preparing to resist in court the demand of Commissioner North for \$8,000 penalty because passengers were landed without permission of the immigration office.

Captain Hubbard states that he arrived from Honolulu at 10 o'clock Sunday night, May 29th, and was boarded without delay by the quarantine and customs officers. At 9 o'clock the next morning he sent his first mate on shore to hunt up the immigration Commissioner. Finding the office closed the mate went to the Custom-house, where Deputy Surveyor Chauncey St. John attempted to telephone to Commissioner North's office and to his law office, but was unable to get any response. As the Commissioner lives in Oakland and could not be reached, Captain Hubbard allowed the passengers, who were by this time very impatient, to land at noon. The names of the passengers are as follows: A. H. McChenery, Charles Rhodes, S. M. Corke, Mearle Rhodes, Mrs. M. B. Rhodes and Dr. C. M. Pease, all citizens of the United States.

Captain Hubbard says he will not only contest the case but will bring charges against Commissioner North for neglect of duty.

NO BUILDING BIG ENOUGH.

Probably the two women whose names we are about to mention (by their good will and consent) never saw or even heard of each other. A broad bit of sea-water rolls between the places where they severally live. Still, the world is getting smaller every day, and it is quite possible they may meet; if they do, they will have a common subject for a talk. Without waiting for that, however, we will let the reader into the secret (so far as it is a secret) right on the spot.

The first lady to be named resides at Bishop's Norton, near Kilton, Lindsey, Lincolnshire, and in a letter dated the 16th of the blustering month of March, 1893, she says, "I trembled from head to foot." This would scarcely be worth mentioning if it had been simply the result of a fright and therefore bound to pass off in a few minutes. But it lasted for a long time and did not arise from a fright or from any other form of excitement. It meant sheer weakness and a wholesome upsetting of the nerves. "I was constantly sick and dizzy," she says, "and had a dull pain between the shoulders. I had no appetite, and the effect of what little I did eat was so bad and gave me so much distress that after a time I hardly dared touch any food or drink. During this period I may just mention that I was terribly constipated, intervals of ten days sometimes elapsing between the actions of the bowels. No laxatives or enemias availed to relieve this condition, and I became more feeble and prostrated day by day. My illness began in August, 1892, and after four months' suffering I was completely cured in December by your remedy. Indeed it was not necessary for me to take quite one bottle. If any one who reads this little statement of mine wishes to know more about my case, I will gladly answer inquiries. (Signed) Mrs. M. G. Washam."

The second lady writes from her home No. 12, Horgan's Buildings, College Road, Cork, dating her letter the 27th of the sunny month of June, 1893. She says, "Everything was a trouble and a burden. For nights together I got no sleep. I couldn't bear the noise of the children. I had no desire for company; I wanted to be alone in my misery. I often thought I was going to die. I was in this way for nearly twelve months."

Now this was bad; very, very bad. When a woman cannot bear the noise of her own children—which of all noises is least observed by a mother's ear—why, her nerves are, as we might say, all gone to pieces. And inasmuch as the nerves are only a part of the body, it follows that the whole system is badly out of order. And so it was. "The complaint," she says, "came on in October, 1890." It was marked by failure of the appetite, pain and weight in the chest after eating, a sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach, biliousness, flatulency, and other signs with which the readers of these articles are so sadly familiar.

Of the progress of the malady and how low it reduced her she has already spoken. The end of it all—a happy end, thank Mercy—was like this: "In September, 1891," she adds, "my husband persuaded me to try a medicine he had read and heard so much about. I did so, and soon found relief—a relief that none of the other medicines I had used were able to give me. My lost appetite came back, and my food digested easily and strengthened me. You hardly need be told that I continued taking the medicine, and soon I was well as ever I was in my life and have all enjoyed nothing since. Yours truly, (Signed) Mrs. Lucy Carroll."

Women, like men, never agree on all the topics which come up in conversation. It would be a dull world if they did. But these two will agree that they were afflicted with the same complaint—indigestion and dyspepsia; and that Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup, which restored them both to health, is one of the very best friends in time of trouble that their sex ever had.

And what's more, if all the women in this kingdom who think the same were collected in one meeting, no building could be found big enough to accommodate them.



INFANTILE LOVELINESS of the skin, scalp, and hair is assured by the use of CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children, and restore them to a condition of health when affected by distressing, itching irritations and scaly eruptions, no other treatment is so pure, so safe, so speedy, as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, assisted, when necessary, by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest and sweetest of emollients and skin cures.

For bad complexions, pimples, blotches, red, rough hands and shapeless nails, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching and scaly eruptions of the skin and scalp, and simple baby blemishes, it is simply wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER DAVIS AND CO., CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "All about Baby's Skin," a 64-page book, post free.

Hollister & Co.

Import Cigars direct from Havans.

Hollister & Co.

Import American Cigars direct from the Factories.

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Import Manila Cigars direct from the Factories.

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Import Smoking Tobaccos direct from the Factories.

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Import Chewing Tobaccos direct from the Factories.

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Import Snuff direct from the Factories.

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Import Three B Pipes direct from the Factory in London.

Hollister & Co.

Have Havana and Manila Cigars in Bond.

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Are TOBACCONISTS.

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Are Located at—

Corner of Fort & Merchant Sts.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN—

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

The Steamer Service between Honolulu and San Francisco is sadly mixed just at present, and as a result it is hard to know just when goods that are due will arrive. We still have a store well filled with nearly everything that anyone needs in the Hardware line, to say nothing of Paints and Oils, Leather of all kinds, Guns, Rifles and Cartridges, Bicycles and Bicycle Supplies, and as we depend largely on sailing vessels from New York, England and San Francisco we are able to keep our stock well up all the time. When needing anything in any of the above lines try—

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Art Pictures,

FRAMED OR UNFRAMED,

—AT—

King Bros' Art Store.
110 HOTEL ST.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTOREE

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Scaly Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, Promotes the Growth of the Hair, and Prevents the Hair from falling out.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles of 1/4, 1/2, and 1, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 1 lb. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of skin-diseases, by ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LONDON AND MIDLAND DISTRICT DRUG COMPANY, Limited, London, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1890.			
1—Authorized Capital—£2,000,000	2—Reserve	3—Subscribed	4—Paid up Capital—£657,500 0 0
2—Fire Funds—2,000,000 0 0	3—Life and Annuity Funds—1,404,207 5 11	4—Branches—£2,951,220 7 8	

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASH & COKE, IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Elmo Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. ACCUMULATED FUNDS—£3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LD. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER. General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO., ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., WILHELMIA OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE CO., SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance—6,000,000. Capital their reinsurance companies—101,520,000. Total reinsurance—107,520,000.

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance—8,800,000. Capital their reinsurance companies—85,000,000. Total reinsurance—93,800,000.

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. BACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

AT A RECEPTION

Honolulu Society Gives Welcome
to Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cooke.

AT THE NEW LOWERY HOME

A Brilliant Company in a Beautiful
Mansion—Departure in Building,
Court and Fountain.

The most brilliant and unusual social function Honolulu has known for a long time was the reception to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cooke at the new home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. J. Lowrey, on Tuesday evening last. Feature piled upon feature to enhance the pleasure of the event. It was the first gathering of Vanity Fair for some months. Social life has been but faintly throbbing lately. Mr. and Mrs. Lowrey are very popular here. Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, who now tentatively have their home on the Coast, are always most cordially welcome to Honolulu and were on this occasion warmly greeted by the hosts of their friends who had been bidden to the reception.

The Lowrey mansion, at the corner of Victoria and Lunalilo streets, is unique and notable for its interior, the design of Messrs. Ripley and Dickey and the work of Contractor Wilhelm. From the wayside the large and shapely house, with its tropical setting, presents an attractive appearance, but the beauty and the charm and the artistic effects are within the walls. Guests on Tuesday evening were much interested in the arrangement of the mansion and were enthusiastic over the neatness and comfort and satisfaction of the whole. The furnishings are rich and harmonious and the furnishings pretty without being extravagant. One bed room in particular was voted a lovely place. It is spacious apartment with high ceiling and is trimmed in curly redwood that was by many mistaken for oak. All is of curly redwood, even the mirror and picture frames. Stairways through the house are of oak, with selected pine wainscoting.

Like every model residence in Hawaii, the Lowrey home has the wide hall and the half outdoor rooms so dear to those who like island life. The windows are wide and of the clearest glass and favorable view points were provided.

The home has one distinction or characteristic that gives it individuality and beauty and architectural flavor. This form makes the mansion stand apart from all others. In Roman residences, of say the Pompeian period the residences of the patriarchs were inevitable in the atrium. Lew Wallace, Sienkiewicz and other prominent writers of this day tell of this bit of garden maintained within the house of the men who ruled the world when art and arms were the only recognized forces in civilization.

Passage through a hallway and a lanai is the journey to the atrium. The room is fifty feet by thirty feet. In daily life half is for dining hall and half for living room. There are no partitions. The floor is of hardwood. The columns and pilasters are of oak. There is beam ceiling of selected pine. The well to the roof has a dome top with art glass. The sides of the well above the ceiling make a gallery and on the night of the reception the scene from the vantage spots overhead was an enchanting one.

The beauty spot in this great court is the fountain reserve. This is the space that gives the technical name of the atrium to the hall or amphitheater. Mosaic tiles, white and blue, cover a space eleven feet by fifteen feet. In the center is the sunken fountain, with white tiles at the bottom of the pool.

Ornamentation of such an extensive space as this large court affords is no small task. It was made a bower for the reception. Calla lilies were in the pool. About the fountain were banana trees and palms. Potted palms and ferns were set around the room. There was an extra amount of the verdure in the corner occupied by the receiving party. On the walls were pictures and plaques. The paper is something new here this year. It is called fibre paper and in the court is of a dark blue color, making a silent melody with the oak and countless electric lights.

One side of the court has a seating cover. Another side has the buffet with bevelled plate glass. Another side has the china closet with bevelled plate glass.

During the reception music and refreshments were served. Those who enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Lowrey and who had the pleasure of greeting Mr. and Mrs. Cooke will long remember both the social affair and the beautiful house which was for the first time opened to friends of the owners. Following is the list of those who attended the party:

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. B. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Atwater, Dr. and Mrs. G. P. Andrews, Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Anderson, Mrs. C. W. Ashford, Madame Afong and Miss Carrie Afong, W. N. Armstrong, F. B. Angus, Prof. and Mrs. W. D. Alexander and Miss Graham, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Andrews, Dr. Augur, Rev. and Mrs. C. R. Brown, Rev. and Mrs. Douglas P. Birtle, C. B. Birtle, Miss Julia Benner, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Ballou, Mr. and Mrs. Ballentine, Mr. Ballentine and Miss Hartnack, the Messrs. Brockie, H. P. Baldwin, Rev. and Mrs.

WHERE THE SCHOONER LABRADOR LIES.



The accompanying cut is Harry Robert's chalk plate copy of Geo. C. Stratemeyer's sketch of Makena, Maui, with the Government tug Elou, Capt. Hibbs, drawing away after an unsuccessful pull upon the beached schooner Labrador. The captain and crew of the Labrador will be before Judge Stanley in the Circuit Court here again tomorrow on the charge of smuggling opium into this country. The schooner was captured by police of Maui. On account of having but one anchor left she somehow landed on the beach after having a hole made in one bow. The schooner is to be repaired and brought to Honolulu for sale. Condemnation proceedings have already been instituted against the Labrador by the law department of the Republic. The opium, or five hundred tins of it, was found buried on the island of Kahoolawe. Its location was fixed by the confession of the Japanese cook of the Labrador. All who have been at Makena will agree that Mr. Stratemeyer, who was foremost in the "field" campaign against the smugglers, has made an excellent sketch. Miller Hill is shown at the right. In hauling on the schooner, one of her masts was displaced. She is a solid and neat little craft. The drawing by the Port Surveyor, was made on two pieces of box card board secured from a Chinese shop keeper. The sketch was made at the suggestion of Chester A. Doyle, who had the final handling of the Japanese cook. In Honolulu the drawing was photographed down to the proper focus by Davey. The police going out to board the Labrador met a boat's crew coming in from the schooner. The Japanese cook was with the Labrador captain and says in his statements and testimony that just so soon as the police were seen the captain sent over the side of the ship's boat a large bundle. The surmise of the custom's people is that this bundle was opium. Collector General McStocker, who directed all the hunting operations, has natives looking for the lost bundle, but is doubtful of its recovery, as the "dump" was made at night and a considerable distance from shore.

S. E. Bishop, J. F. Brown and Miss Gertrude Brown, Mr. Babbitt, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Brown, Miss Chaffee, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Case, Minister and Mrs. H. E. Cooper, J. T. Crawley, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Clark, Mrs. Coan, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Coleman, Miss Martha Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cooke, J. P. Cooke, Clarence Cooke, Montague Cooke, Miss Cartwright, Mr. Colstein, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Castle, Mrs. Harriet Castle Coleman, George P. Castle, John F. Colburn, President and Mrs. Dole, Minister and Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Damon, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Col. George De la Vergne, Paul De la Vergne, Miss Cora McDonald, E. P. Dole, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Harris, Miss Alice F. Herick, Isaac Harbottle, Consul-General Haywood, Prof. and Mrs. Ingalls, Judge and Mrs. Judd, Miss Zelle Judd, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. David James, Misses Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jordan, Mrs. N. S. M. Kelsey, Miss Florence Kelsey, Mrs. Chas. Kleugel, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Kennedy, Wm. Kirkland, Mrs. Helen Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. King, Rev. and Mrs. O. P. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Emerson, Dr. and Mrs. N. B. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. John Egan, Miss Ely, Mr. and Mrs. John Ene, Miss Edward, Judge and Mrs. W. F. Frear, Miss Clara Fuller, Mrs. Forbes, W. J. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. V. Forester, Madame Sarah Gilman, Miss Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. Oranville Gulick, Miss Julia Gulick, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hopper, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Hedemann, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hoogs, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hosmer, Theodore Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Oelrich Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Woodward, the Misses Albright, Mrs. Sturgeon, the Misses Pope, Miss Knapp, Miss Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Penfield, Mrs. Wolfenden, Mrs. Lyle, Mr. Perry, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Davies, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Smith, Miss Mudge, Miss Bicknell, Miss Krusen, Miss Kahana, Miss Gearhardt, Miss Alexander, Miss Kinney, Miss Clymer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Laws, T. F. Lansing, Miss Lillie Love, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lowrey, Madame Lowrey, Miss Lowrey, Miss Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. S. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. Leadingham, Judge Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Lishman, Mrs. Z. K. Myers, Dr. and Mrs. Myers, F. B. McStocker, Mrs. J. A. McCandless, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Magoon, R. G. Moore, Mr. Marques, Miss Montague, J. M. Aat, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Parmelee, Miss Susanne Patch, Miss Pires, Miss Paulding and Miss Mysic, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pearson, Capt. and Mrs. Penhallow, Mr. Pinkham, Percy Pond, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Rowe, Mrs. Reimenechneider, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Stackable, Miss E. B. Snow, Minister and Mrs. W. O. Smith, Minister and Mrs. H. M. Sewall, Mrs. Clara B. Smith, the Misses Sorenson, Prof. M. Scott, Mr. Nathan Scofield, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Sachs, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Smith, H. W. Schmidt, Mrs. Mary Tenney, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Trahaegen, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wells, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. White, Dr. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wall, Miss Morrison, Dr. and Mrs. Clifford Wood, Mrs. W. C. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Wilder, Miss Barnes, Miss Henneghan, Phil Weaver, Harry Waterhouse, John Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wood, Dr. and Mrs. Wood of Palo Alto Cal., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wichman, Walter Weedon, Mr. and Mrs. Wally, H. M. Whitney, Mrs. Williams, Miss Eloise Castle.

A CHINESE ENLISTS.

SANTA ANA, Cal., June 2.—O. Q. Tow, a Chinese, enlisted here today in the army of volunteers to join Company L of this city, now at the Presidio, San Francisco. Tow was born in Sonoma County twenty-eight years ago. He passed the medical examination today and was immediately assigned to a squad, being recruited for Company L. He says as soon as he is ordered to San Francisco he will cut off his queue.

TWO HILO RACERS

Antidote and J. R. Run at the Park Track.

Veteran Favorite the Victor in Good Time—Another Match—Races for the Glorious Fourth.

A pair of Hilo running horses were sent in a match at the Kapiolani park track here Tuesday. They were Antidote, well known and a general favorite, and J. R., a dark horse owned by J. R. Wilson, the retired stage line operator. The event was five eighths of a mile for a purse of \$250. A couple of hundred people were at the track yesterday forenoon to see the race.

Dr. Monsarrat was starter. He sent the horses off together, with Antidote jumping at the flag and J. R. barely moving but well in hand. Antidote led for about an eighth, when J. R. was brought up and cut out the work for the remainder of the course till the wire was within striking distance. Then Antidote was sent out and took the race by a length without any trouble at all. The time was 1:03.1-5. Antidote has covered the distance in a race inside of 1:03. The race was a pretty one, but at no stage did J. R. have a chance of taking it.

There was heavy betting on this match. One man is said to have plunged for \$750 on J. R. There was some very odd wagering. On Monday night memos were made in the same town resort of \$50 to \$40 on each horse. The dispute as to the merits of the horses arose in Hilo several weeks ago.

Races on the Fourth.

The Hawaiian Jockey Club spent more than \$3,000 in placing the race track at Kapiolani park in shape for the meeting on the 11th. As that day was such an unqualified success, it is remarked as a pity that there cannot be one more card for the money invested this year. In a few days, the Executive Committee of the Jockey Club will have a meeting. All the members who have addressed on the matter are in favor of races on July Fourth. It is believed that liberal purses can be offered with certainty of coming out and avoiding a call on the surplus. The Club has this season expended \$1,000 in repairs at the track and the purses offered on the 11th footed up \$2,050.

A Hawaiian Trotter.

Clarence Macfarlane has received tidings of the horse Salvalor which he sold to Dr. Pettie of Sydney about a year ago. At that time the animal was supposed to be crippled. At least such was the decision of the veterinary surgeon who had charge of the horse. Either this was a mistake or the atmosphere of Sydney is particularly good for cripple horses, for the news comes that Salvalor reached the 2-2-2 mark and, at last accounts, was pitted against a horse with a record of 1:15. Salvalor is a Hawaiian bred horse at one time owned by B. F. Dillingham. His record here was 1:12, this being made in a race against Judah. Salvalor is now five years old.

Condition of Havana.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 1.—A warship just in from the blockade reports that on Monday night a warship of the blockading squadron approached within five miles of Havana and clearly distinguished whole rows of lighted streets, thus contradicting the rumors of Havana being in darkness. The commander of the warship said

new fortifications were in course of construction in Morro heights. A steam donkey is carrying earth and sand and is running night and day.

Handsome Donation.

The piece of China decorated by Miss Herrick and donated by her to the Red Cross Society, was disposed of yesterday afternoon and Mrs. E. D. Tenney is now the owner. The beautiful piece brought \$40. The money will go into the treasury of the Red Cross Society.

From Col. Parker.

Mr. H. S. Townsend received a letter from Col. Parker by the Mohican mail to the effect that the summer school lecturer expects to leave Victoria on the 30th of this month for Honolulu. Col. Parker has already sent an exhibit of educational work which will probably arrive on the steamer with him.

New Light.

The new light placed in the light-house a night or two ago was experimented with last night. The tugboat went quite a distance and found the light very satisfactory. People along the water front say it is much better than the old one.

BRYAN A COLONEL.

A dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., to San Francisco says: Adjutant General Berry has received a telegram from Secretary Alger saying that the Third Regiment of Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, organized by W. J. Bryan, had been accepted by the Government and that it would be added to the contingent going to the Philippines.

When this news was received Mr. Bryan was so notified, and went to Governor Holcomb's office and a conference was held, the outcome of which, although it has not yet been publicly announced, was that Bryan was appointed Colonel of the regiment and given his commission. Adjutant General Berry at once issued the first general order in the history of the new regiment. It was addressed to the members and officers, urging them to drill, perfect their organization and be ready for the call to mobilize in this city.

COMMISSIONS ADVANCED.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The President today sent these nominations to the Senate:

Navy Department—For advancement former notorious conduct in battle: Captain Frank Wilder, to be advanced five numbers; Captain Charles V. Girdley, to be advanced six numbers; Captain B. Coghlan, to be advanced six numbers; Captain N. A. Dyer, to be advanced seven numbers; Captain Benjamin P. Lambertson, to be advanced seven numbers; Commander Asa Walker, to be advanced nine numbers; Commander Edward P. Wood, to be advanced ten numbers.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

The Bark "Nouanu" will sail from New York to Honolulu on or about July 15, 1898.

If sufficient inducement offers, Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Waterfront people confidently expect the Monterey this forenoon.

The Mauna Loa sails for Maui and Hawaii ports today. This is her last trip for a month.

Captain C. W. Saunders has succeeded Captain Turner as commander of the bark Mohican.

Captain Campbell of the Inter-Island Company has definitely concluded to take a trip to the States by way of a vacation.

The Inter-Island Company has moved into its new offices where everything is as comfortable as could possibly be wished.

The ship John Ene, Hawaiian, has arrived at San Francisco with coal from Newcastle. She won handsily a three cornered race.

The gunboat Marietta which left San Jose, March 16th to accompany the Oregon, has arrived in Key West after an uneventful trip.

The S. C. Allen should be in this morning. She left San Francisco on the same day as the W. H. Dimond and was passed by the latter, off Molokai.

The Hawaii will soon leave for Hawaii ports for the purpose of relieving the Helena which vessel will return to this port to remain for some time. She will undergo a cleaning and slight repairs.

The American barkentine W. H. Dimond, Nilson master, arrived in port at an early hour yesterday morning with a cargo of 800 tons of general merchandise for W. G. Irwin & Co. She was 17 days on the trip.

RAINFALL FOR MAY, 1898.

From Reports to Weather Bureau.

STATIONS.	ELEV. (FT.)	RAIN (IN.)
HAWAII—		
Waialae	50	7.25
Hilo (town)	100	5.19
Kaunakakai	1250	15.58
Pepeekeo	100	8.87
Honolulu	300	.....
Honolulu	950	.....
Hakalau	200	8.49
Honohia	.....	13.88
Lanipahoehoe	10	.....
Kaunakakai	400	3.96
Kaunakakai	250	3.76
Panaloa	750	3.52
Panaloa	300	3.58
Panaloa	1200	2.93
Honokaa	.....	4.62
Honokaa	.....	4.93
Kukuihale	700	3.91
Niuli	200	4.64
Kohala, (Ostrom)	350	3.98
Kohala Mission	585	4.11
Kohala Sugar Co.	234	.....
Awini Ranch	1100	2.54
Waimea	2720	7.28
Kailua	950	8.57
Lanikai	1540	7.81
Kealahou	1580	4.74
Kalahiki	800	8.87
Kalahiki	1200	0.74
Naalehu	650	1.82
Naalehu	1250	3.47
Naalehu	1725	0.00
Honouliuli	15	0.00
Hiles	810	0.90
Pahala	.....	.....
Maula	700	.....
Olas (Mason)	1650	18.66
Pohakuloa	2800	.....
Walakalea	750	4.17
Kapoho	110	3.48
Pohohi	10	.....
Kamali	650	.....
Kalapana	8	.....
MAUI—		
Kahului	10	0.00
Lahaina	.....	0.00
Olowalu	15	0.00
Hamao Plantation	60	3.41
Waipahoehoe	.....	.....
Pala	180	5.32
Puunahoa	1400	1.55
Haleakala Ranch	2000	4.44
Kula	4000	4.97
Haleakala	.....	.....
Kipahulu	.....	.....
Kaupo, (Mokulau Coffee Co.)	.....	2.94
MOLOKAI—		
Maunaloa	70	2.23
LANAI—		
Koale	1600	.....
Waipahoehoe	.....	.....
OAHU—		
Makiki Reservoir	150	1.85
Panaloa	50	0.68
Kulaokahua	50	0.43
Kewalo (King St.)	15	0.22
Kapiolani Park	10	1.84
Panaloa	50	.....
Inuane Asylum	80	.....
Nuuanu (School St.)	50	1.47
Nuuanu (Wyllie St.)	250	.....
Nuuanu (Elec. St.)	405	4.31
Nuuanu, Luakaha	850	9.30
Maunawili	300	2.92
Kapehu	100	1.58
Waianae	25	1.28
Ahulimanu	350	3.51
Kahuku	25	1.24
Waianae	1700	2.45
Ewa Plantation	60	0.22
Waipahu	.....	0.35
KAUAI—		
Lihue, Grove Farm	200	1.89
Lihue (Molokos)	300	2.79
Hanalei	200	1.73
Kilauea	325	4.48
Hanalei	10	6.10
Waialeale	32	.....

Records Not Published:

HAWAII—		
Lanipahoehoe	.....	7.50
Kamali	.....	4.48
Honokaa	1900	10.94
MAUI—		
Hamao Plantation	60	1.55
Pala	.....	1.50
OAHU—		
Kawelo (King St.)	15	1.37
KAUAI—		
Lihue (Molokos)	300	2.00

C. J. LYONS.

N. B. Observers are requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, that they may appear in the published report on the fifteenth of following month.

The Waialeale came in from the other side of this island at a late hour last night. She will sail again on her usual Oahu route today.

BORN.

CASSIDY—On Monday night, June 13th, to the wife of John Cassidy, a daughter.

CHUNG HOON—In Honolulu, June 18, 1898, to the wife of Wm. Chung Hoon, a daughter.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

U. S. S. Mohican, Book, San Francisco, June 15.

NAVAL.

U. S. S. Mohican, Book, San Francisco, June 15.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
Ger. bk. J. C. Glade, Stege, Liverpool, May 13.

Am. ship Marie Hackfeld, Kruse, Bremen, May 10.

Am. bktn. S. G. Wilder, McNeill, San Francisco, June 1.

Am. bk. Allen Besse, Potter, San Francisco, June 7.

Am. ship Alice Cooke, Penhallow, Port Townsend, June 8.

Br. bk. Ventias, Christian, Newcastle, N. S. W., June 10.

Am. bktn. W. H. Dimond, Nilson, San Francisco, June 16.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, June 14.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Wednesday, June 15.

U. S. S. Mohican, Book, from San Francisco.

Stmr. Iwa, Townsend, from Waialeale ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Thursday, June 16.

Am. bktn. W. H. Dimond, from San Francisco.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Lahaina.

Stmr. Iwa, Townsend, from Waialeale ports.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kailua ports.

Stmr. Waialeale, Parker, from Oahu ports.

Friday, June 16.

U. S. S. Bennington, Nichols, from San Francisco.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Hawaii, Andrews, from Hawaii ports.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, June 14.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Hamao.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kailua ports.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Thursday, June 16.

U. S. S. Bennington, Nichols, for San Francisco.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, for Oahu ports.</